FIRST EDITION.

Conduct of the Late Canvass.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED VICTORY.

Newspapers for Sale—Blackmailers Foiled—Reporters Bluffed—Avalanche of Letters and Visitors—Singular Conduct of the Republican National Committee—The Assessments.

One of the Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondents writes an interesting letter from Philadelphia, describing the conduct of the late canvass in this State by the Republican State Committee. As it comes from a source in no ways unfriendly to the Liberal cause, we make some extracts which show the absurdity of the Democratic allegations that the power of money secured us victory. As the correspondent avers "the great weapon of success in this campaign was organization," and what was mainly requisite for that was skillful and intelligent leadership and zeal and enthusiasm among the masses. We had both, and as a consequence achieved a magnificent success. But to the story of the *Commercial's* special:

A COUNTRY BUMPKIN.

The election of Russell Errett as the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee was another cause of some unexpected unpleasantness. The kid-glove members of the Union League looked upon him as a country bumpkin who was better qualified to run a county canvass than that of a State. But Mr. Errett was not at all deterred by the reports that reached him. If the Union League at first ignored him, it can not be said the League saw that, under his management and that of a few others in the State, the Republican party was going to win, and abjectly courted his favor and good will in obtaining late news of the progress of the canvass, he received them only in that forgiving spirit a kind-hearted father would extend to his errant children, who had come back clothed in the beautiful garment of common sense.

"Little Bo-peep, he lost all his sheep,
And he didn't know where to find them;
He left them alone, and then they came home,
Wagging their tails behind them."

As he had been a "newspaper man" for several years, and accustomed to "roughing it," he knew how to deal with these gentlemen.

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAILING, &c.

No sooner had Mr. Errett taken his seat in headquarters on Walnut street, than he received an avalanche of letters and a host of visitors. The latter came from all directions. Some were "orators" ready to discuss almost every conceivable topic in every known language, but more particularly in high and low German, English and French. They wanted employment ranging from one hundred dollars a week and their expenses paid to a round trip pass over the Pennsylvania, or Northern Central, or other railroads in the State, and enough to pay their hotel bills. Among the applicants was a tempting looking, ruby-nosed appearance of whose face and the exhalation of whose breath but too plainly indicated he had an "ardent" appreciation of what intemperance was. On another occasion he was waited upon by a bevy of strong-minded women, who gave his patience and suavity the severest test they ever had, before they would cease talking at him, because they wanted an engagement. They might have as often as they did, and he got rid of them at last only by going out where they could not very well follow him. The letters, too, were of every variety. The length of some of them was not more than half a dozen lines, but by far the greater part reached nearly as many pages of foolscap. It seems as though the writers had been devoting their whole attention to the production of long letters. A portmanteau would be required to hold a day's mail after the fashion of military documents, to transit "through the regular channels," had indorsed upon it: "Please read this carefully, as important information lurks in these pages." The whole number of letters received daily during the campaign, which, on average, was about three hundred, fifty of which, daily, were answered through a phonographic amanuensis. In addition, there were other letters answered that the whole number of letters received in a single day was about two hundred, exclusive of the telegraphic dispatches that were sent direct from headquarters, and the large number of campaign documents, in English, German and French, that were put up daily. All the letters received were carefully filed away, and collectively will be of incalculable service to Simon Cameron. As some of these were of a high order of attempted blackmailing, their authors cannot feel very comfortable now about what they have written. Others, from publishers of newspapers, manifesting a desire or willingness "to let" the use of their publications for a pecuniary consideration in the interest of the Hartranft cause. If all the demands for money that were made had been fully satisfied, it would have taken three millions of dollars to have conducted the campaign on that basis. But as it was, while the amounts paid out were much larger than what would have been required but a few years previously, still they were nowhere near as great as the excited correspondents of the sensational Northern newspapers salaciously were. The great weapon of success in this last conducted State campaign was organization.

THE ASSESSMENTS, &C.

It is true that assessments were made, and that, as a general thing, the Republican officeholders throughout the State promptly and cheerfully contributed "for the good of the party," and as fast as the money came in it was deposited in bank, and held there until such time as reliable and intelligent men could be found in the different counties to disburse it. This was not done in the purchasing of votes, but in the hiring of halls and bands, the building of platforms, paying for buggies, carriages, advertisements and bills, &c.; and had it not been that the local candidates in many of the districts contributed freely toward the routine expenses in their districts respectively, the general fund would have been fearfully inadequate to have covered the general expense of the campaign. When the assignments were made to the several counties, so little could be sent to some of them that in the apportionment of the funds by the chairmen of the County Committees only ten dollars could be assigned to some respectively.

Again, in the purchase of but one campaign edition of a single newspaper three thousand dollars was used.

The National Committee, it seems, promised to aid the State Committee, but it did not do it, because of the antipathy that is entertained by some of the members of that committee toward Simon Cameron, and who did not want to see him and his coadjutors win and yet they were in the dilemma of not desiring to see the Republican party beaten in Pennsylvania. And now that the State Committee has won without the assistance of the National: "Oh! haven't they got Mr. Wm. E. Chandler and company 'away down,'" as the "boys" say. Hartranft's majority must certainly be astonishing to him. What a pity, too, that Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Forney's candidate for President in 1856!) who, it is said, was conveniently away from Philadelphia on the day when the wind veered in the fall, to blow, so that the great facilities which could have been extended to General Hartranft in promoting his cause were to some extent withheld. In other words, it was clear all along in the conduct of the campaign on the side of the Republicans, that the Pennsylvania Railroad was as much against them as it dared to be, and, added to this, was the unconcealed hostility of all of the powerful Western Union Telegraph officer in Philadelphia. But as he was only a subordinate it did not take long to circumvent him.

WHAT WON.

As soon as the Republican State Committee was organized it was resolved that there was much difficult work to accomplish, and that no degree of fancy campaigning could be tolerated. Everything must be done toward the attainment of none other than palpably visible and practical objects. To this end, first there was a careful canvass made of the States to ascertain precisely where defection actually existed. It was evident that things looked very squally for the success of the Republican party in the State generally. Speakers were at once hunted up who could not less vigorously than forcibly discuss State issues, and, in this connection, enlighten the public upon the record of General Hartranft in a manner that would disprove his guilty of all the flagrant charges that had been brought against him; and these speeches were printed in German and English and distributed broadcast, not direct from the headquarters of the State Committee, but through sub-agencies that knew best where and to whom to send them. In this way these speeches were profusely, more wisely and thoroughly circulated than any which had ever preceded them, and had the effect of influencing more minds than anything which could have been done through the mediums merely of political meetings. Agents, too, were sent in all directions to harmonize differences and foster purposes. The inducements were visible, and the defections which existed were soon squelched, and all the while Philadelphia was being "work-d up" in a manner it never experienced so powerfully before, so that the party got scared and came over in a body almost voluntarily and hedged where they had been betting against Hartranft, which, in turn, led to some of the New York sporting men, who had been betting on the Democratic lodging sign, to the number of letters which the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee received inquiring if he would be kind enough to direct the writers how to bet, or furnish them some information on the subject, were almost innumerable, to all of which he replied that he had made it the rule of his political life to furnish no information on which a bet was to be founded. When at last the entire actual situation was fully comprehended, and the documents of all kinds had been carefully distributed and the speakers were all moving as near harmoniously as it was possible to keep them, and other agencies were at work, checks were drawn on the bank in which the money had been deposited, obtained by assessment, and sent to chairmen of the various county committees respectively assigned to their election for routine expenses. Toward the close of the campaign a great many speakers from abroad—that is, other States—tendered their services to stump, but they were not encouraged to come on. One or two of them who did succeeded in reading out a wigwam of about four thousand people inside of twenty minutes.

In fact, it was clearly apparent the national issue had become *passe*. The fight and the excitement was on the State election, and the Committee faithfully stuck to this line and won.

CONCLUSION.

All along, during the whole campaign, there was a great deal of difficulty experienced in getting the speakers to fill their appointments, and although everything was said to them that could be, to induce them to do so, would persist in either telegraphing that their wives were sick, they must be excused. The complaint was choice, residents had to be hang around headquarters, and for this reason: the Chairman of the State Central Committee was dubbed by them the Chief Tarter, although in private and social intercourse he is one of the most inoffensive and amiable men in the country. There is no doubt that most of the charges which were brought against General Hartranft were unfounded. The release of Yerkes was not due to any secret compromise. When Governor Geary found that the leading Republican stump speakers were insinuating that he would not pardon Yerkes because he was afraid Yerkes would tell too much against him, he, too, was anxious for his release, but he patiently waited until a properly signed petition was made for executive clemency before he granted it. Geary is unpopular now with many of the leading Republicans in this State because he did not come out and support Hartranft until the eleventh hour. The defection of Curtin is laughed at, and has been long ago discounted. There is every reason to believe, from what is freely said all over the State, that he cannot now be elected to any office. McClure, too, seems to be at a discount in the State at large. There was no doubt before the late State elections that Pennsylvania would go for Grant in November, and you can judge now what the feeling is as well as I can write about it.

SPECIAL.

EXTRACT FROM A CAPITAL SPEECH.

George William Curtis' View of the History of England and America.

From his Address of Welcome to Mr. Froude.]

A year or two before our war a distinguished American editor was in Paris, and was looking one day, with a fellow American, at the pictures in the Louvre, and talking of their country. "The fact is," said the editor, "that what we need in America is a darned good licking." A foreigner who stood by and heard the remark, smiled eagerly, as if he knew a nation that would like to administer the castigation. "Yes, sir," said he complacently, rubbing his hands with appetite, and joining in the conversation, "that is just what you do want." But the difficulty is," continued the editor to his friend, as if he had heard nothing, "the difficulty is, that there's no nation in the world that can lick us." So we turned to and licked ourselves, and we shall all behave a great deal better for it hereafter. This was the modest view that we formerly took of our merits, and I am sure that our friend will find us just as bashful as ever. We are of the opinion of the Yankee sailor in the harbor of Naples. A United States ship had anchored there, and the King and a brilliant party of noblemen came off to visit her. There was nothing to distinguish them but their uniforms, and to the honest eyes as Yankee sailors one gold laced man was as much a king as another; and, as one of the party lapped up and disappeared, a sailor stepped up to an officer and, touching his hat, said, "Please, sir, one of them 'ere kings has tumbled down the hatchway." And so I think our friend will discover that, since certain events in this country, we are disposed to say to him: "Please, sir, all them 'ere kings have tumbled down the hatchway." But this modesty will not surprise him. It will seem to him the most natural thing in the world. For he is an Englishman and we are chips of the old block. If our national pride crows a somewhat Yankee doodle, do, it is because it is fed upon the traditions of Magna Charta, and of the crowning mercy at Worchester. Our fathers, who gave this country its character and direction, were English men. Plymouth Rock is but a stepping stone from one continent to another in the great march of the same historic development. When James Otis thundered against the writs of assistance, it was John Pym defending the ancient rights of Englishmen. When George Washington drew his sword against King George, it was Joan Hampton once more riding into the field against King Charles. The road is straight from Runnymede to Bunker Hill; and at Yorktown the England of the Stuarts and of slavery surrendered to the England of Alfred, of Wickliffe, and of John Milton. If Jonathan will but heed made Bishop of Virginia, as he hoped, or had Coleridge and Southey crossed the sea to found the Pantisocracy which their young enthusiasm dreamed upon the banks of the Susquehanna, Gouliver, the ancient mariner, and Thalaba would have belonged to the American branch of English literature, as the books of Bryant and Emerson, of Longfellow and Lowell, of Motley and Bancroft, now do. Had the parents of our guest but stepped across the sea, I should ask you or join me in honoring the American imagination, Mr. Froude. It is the old Norse blood leaping in our veins, as in his that makes our hearts thrill with his national lyric:

With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below,
As they roar on the shore,
When the stormy winds do blow.
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.

A great, indomitable heart beats in every line. It is the battle cry of our kindred—of our fellow rovers of the sea. God forbid that the stormy winds of war ever again blow us into hostile collision, and grant the hands first clasped at Geneva may be clenched in a friendly grasp that the whole world can not sever!

TOO MUCH NOVEL READING.

A Coachman Who Drives into the Affections of His Employer's Daughter, and Marries Her.

From the Chicago Post.]

The social romance of the marriage of Miss Ella Hancock, daughter of John L. Hancock, the well-known packer, to her father's coachman, Thomas Lynden, a native of England, has assumed shape before Judge Gary, in the Superior Court, in the form of a report from the Master, H. B. Magruder.

The case is one of the most singular on record. The girl is at the present time not more than fifteen years old, and is quite a child in appearance and manner. Lynden is about thirty-five years of age, quite bald, and with no particular prepossession of aspect or manner to render him dangerous as a Lothario.

He hired as a coachman to Mr. Hancock last May, and drove out Miss Ella, in common with numerous members of the family, on several occasions. Sometimes he drove her out alone, and, during these lonely drives, the bald headed Saxon confessed to the confidential ear of the unsuspecting child. He led her, as is alleged, to believe that he was a person of consequence—a prince in disguise, or something that way—and, on one occasion, when driving along Wabash avenue, Miss Ella was a beautiful bride, and, according to her statement, exclaimed, "Oh, how I'd like to have a house like that!" The obliging Thomas said, "All right, you shall have that house when we are married." And so, according to the allegation, Ella was captured by the promise of a big house on the avenue, and consented to become Mrs. Thomas Lynden, after the fashion preserved in certain old country ballads, when maidens fair and young bestowed themselves, for love and nonsense, on their father's serving men, who, however, were always fellows of wondrous fine physique and furnished with ambrosial curls.

So the gentle and bald-headed Thomas proposed to get a license from the County Clerk, and in order to have no difficulty in the matter, Ella, as alleged by Ella Hancock, that the girl was over eighteen years of age. The license was procured, and the parties were duly married by Rev. C. H. Fowler, a Methodist minister of this city. After the ceremony, as is further alleged, Ella returned to the bosom of her family, and never cohabited with or acknowledged the enterprising Lynden as her husband.

The girl further avers that she was unaware that the matrimonial ceremony placed her in any way under the control of Lynden, but about eight days after the event, feeling alarmed, told her sister, Mrs. Skinner, about the matter. Mrs. Skinner told Mr. Skinner, and the latter told Mr. Hancock, who had an animated interview with Thomas, and gave him a piece of his mind, at the same time discharging him from his service.

The girl, according to her own affidavit and those of her father, sister, men-servants and maid-servants, was never influenced to demand an annulment of the marriage, but was led thereto by a perfect indifference to the smooth patted person who, in so strange a way and with the promise of a pretty house, induced her to change her name.

All her friends were greatly shocked, but as they aver, they did not influence the girl to seek an annulment of the marriage as being illegal on the ground of a false affidavit for the presentation of a license. However that may be, the girl utterly refused to live with Lynden, and, as she says, voluntarily entered into legal proceedings to set aside the marriage.

The Court, in the first place, refused, on technical ground to set the marriage aside, but gave the complainant leave to amend the bill, in the shape of a petition for divorce. The papers are being prepared to-day, and when the affidavits are filed the counsel will be ready to proceed and the decision of the Court will be given.

Lynden has, by his attorneys, entered an appearance and filed an affidavit in which he denies the statements made by his father-in-law, and declares that the girl Ella is coerced in the action she has taken. He intends, it is further stated, to sue out the writ of *habeas corpus* to have the girl brought into court and examined in person.

HARK, FROM THE TOMBS.

Mosaic History Confirmed by a Papyrus 3,000 Years Old, Exhumed From an Egyptian Sepulchre.

Mr. A. C. Harris, editor of the *Hieroglyphic Standard*, has recently discovered a papyrus in an Egyptian tomb, which is pronounced the largest, finest, best written and best preserved of any which have yet have been found in the land of the Pharaohs. When unrolled it is over 120 feet long by 18 inches in width. It dates back to Rameses III. (The Rampsinit of Herodotus), and has consequently been more than 3,000 years in existence. It contains precious revelations of the political and religious civilization of Egypt in that remote period, and is written in a mixture of hieroglyphics, with signs of letters and syllables. The text of the Papyrus is an address from King Rameses III. "to his people and to all the people of the earth," upon the events of his reign as well as that of his father, Setinecut, and his grandfather Maueptah (Seti II.); events which put an end to a period of religious evolution, very important also for the study of Biblical history. Rameses relates how he himself restored the ancient Egyptian form of worship and re-erected the temples, endowing the latter with a munificence upon the effects of which he dilates in full. At the end of the address he enumerates his various warlike exploits, and all the other services he has rendered his people. The religious evolution of which mention is made refers to the period of Moses, to the monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the destruction of monotheism in Egypt and the exodus of the Israelites. This papyrus is consequently of the highest interest for the study of the Mosaic religion and legislation, and is of great use in explaining and confirming many important details of history. Dr. Ebers, John recently gave a lecture on this subject at Heidelberg, at a sitting of the Historical and Philosophical Society, and in his lecture gave a complete translation of this address of Rameses to his people, which, together with the lecture, has been published at Leipzig.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Indian Policy.

"POOR LO" MUST COME TO TIME.

The Cadet Trouble at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1872.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Walker, had a talk with Klowa, Comanche and Apache delegations of Indians to-day at the Department of the Interior. General Walker indulged in very plain talk, in accordance with the views of the administration as recently expressed by the President and members of the cabinet. After the regular business of the session had been concluded, the ultimatum of the Government was stated to these Indian representatives substantially as follows: The Government has ceased to accept mere professions of friendship and good faith, and now requires evidence of their honesty of purpose. The terms dictated were, first, that the Klowas and Comanches here represented must, before the 15th of December next, camp every chief, head man, brave and family complete, within ten miles of Fort Sill and the Agency; they must remain there until spring, without giving any trouble, and shall not leave unless with the consent of their agent. They shall before that date give up to their agent all animals they have stolen from the Government or any other person in their neighborhood, military authorities, agents and traders, and when they cannot return the same stolen animals, they must make restitution from their own stock. All these things the representa tives of the Indians promised to do.

General Walker informed them that the Government does not propose to treat with those portions of tribal bands who have declined to send representatives to Washington, and they would soon hear that United States troops have been directed to operate against them. Every man belonging to any tribal band not at the place named by the 15th of December is to be considered an enemy of the Government and as having chosen to remain hostile. Such persons are to receive no further benefit from the Government. The troops would hit them wherever they found them.

The Commissioner assured them that those who complied with the requirement of the Government should be provided for.

The Indians remaining silent, they were asked whether they had anything to say, when one of them, after a short conference with his fellow chiefs, said: "We came in to do what your Great Father wants us to do. We told you what our council did. If we did not intend to do well we would not have come here from the plains."

Several Indians said they would do all in their power to induce the stragglers to come to the meeting, but they did not express confidence in their success.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and cool weather, with northerly and westerly winds, for the north-west, extending over the upper lakes and Ohio valley; for the mid-Mississippi valley, northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and occasional rains; on the lower Mississippi valley, variable winds, with calm and north-westerly winds; for the New England and Middle States, cloudy weather and occasional rains; for the Gulf and South Atlantic, threatening weather, with light to fresh northerly to easterly winds and rain on the South Atlantic; on the Eastern Gulf, southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, and on the Northern and Western Gulf, northerly to easterly winds, with the same conditions.

THE CADET TROUBLE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The circumstances of the cadet trouble at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as reported to the department, are briefly that Robert D. Diggs, of Maryland, a cadet midshipman, and the colored cadet midshipman, Conyers, on the grounds of the Naval Academy, and after some words between them, a fight ensued, Diggs getting the better of Conyers. The latter's representation being that Diggs was in fault, an order was issued last night by Acting Secretary of the Navy Case, dismissing Diggs from the Academy.

PERSONALS.

Attorney General Williams left Washington this morning for Richmond, Va., to take part for a few days in the Presidential canvass in that locality.

Henry D. J. Pratt, Chief of the First Diplomatic Bureau of the Department of State, has resigned.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission was completed nearly all day hearing ten small claims of colored men from the eastern shore of Virginia.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 22.—At Dr. Herr's colt show this afternoon, about two hundred persons were present. John Stout exhibited a chestnut filly, one year old, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by the thoroughbred horse Mark Time. She was given a two mile trial. She trotted the first mile in 3:05, and the second in 3:02, making the two miles in 6:07. This is the most remarkable performance ever witnessed in the Blue Grass Region, and we dare say in America. We never saw such a display of speed as that. Mambrino Patchen is a full brother to Lady Thorn, who was exhibited today.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The races over the Pimlico course commenced to-day, and were well attended. The hurdle race, all ages, two miles, was won by Lochiel, beating Tammany and Hilford Foun.

The Dixie stakes, for three year olds, two miles, were won by Hubbard, Joe Daniels second, True Blue third; 3:36½.

Pimlico stakes, for all ages, only two started, the race was won by Tubman, distancing Fadindeen in the second heat; time 1:47½ and 1:45¾.

The last race, three miles, all ages, was won by the Dwight Monarchist, beating Defender and Flora McToon fifty to sixty yards; time 5:01¾.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The fifth and last heat for the purse of $4,000 at Prospect Park trotting course, pedestrian style, mile heats, was won by Gazelle, Judge Fullerton second, George Palmer third and Rosalind fourth; time 2:23½.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—A Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad, hence from Boston, at three o'clock this morning, ran into a freight train at Seabrook, sixteen miles from this place. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The only person killed outright was Captain Richard Norton, of Brunswick, Maine, aged about sixty years. Levi T. Sanborn, mail agent, was badly injured, and will probably have to have one of his legs amputated. The assistant mail agent was badly injured, and will probably die. About fifteen are reported injured, none of whom were in the Pullman train, the baggage car of which was telescoped into the smoking car. The engineer jumped off, but the fireman stuck to his post. Neither of the men were much injured. The wounded were mostly taken to Newburyport, were two of them have since died.

Captain Norton is dead. There are from twelve to fifteen wounded in all, three whose injuries will probably prove fatal. Among the latter is Mr. Sanborn, the mail agent. He is delirious, and talks of George Hayward, Minneapolis, and Randolph, Mass. The body of Captain Norton was taken to Portsmouth, where an inquest will be held.

Mr. Walker, at Salem, has died of injuries received at the Seabrook disaster. George Hayward, of Calais, Maine, on his way to Minneapolis, Minn., is lying at the city hospital, fatally injured in the spine.

ST. LOUIS.

Discovery of Extensive Frauds—Commercial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Some months ago the County Clerk appointed a committee of three to investigate the alleged frauds in the construction of the new county jail and the building attached, known as the Four Courts. That committee has made an elaborate report, and find that the building cost the county one hundred and four thousand dollars more than its actual value. This excess is made up of a large amount of extra work, the letting of a very large contract without competition, and at an extravagant price. The payment of large sums for work not done, and the payment at full price for inferior work, and the cost of building to the county is placed at $777,000, while its actual value is alleged to be only $663,000.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A committee of prominent merchants and business men, with Mayor Brown as Chairman, has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Commercial Convention, which adjourned last year from Baltimore, to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in November, and also to provide suitable entertainments for its members.

BUFFALO.

The Horse Disease.

BUFFALO, October 22.—The horse disease has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have been entirely suspended for the want of animals to do the ordinary transportation. The street railroads are running with half their usual force, and have to stop in a day or two. The omnibus companies have entirely suspended business, all their horses being sick. Many livery stables have until to-day escaped, but now the disease has broken out among them, and commercial men are alarmed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ten Hour Question.

LOWELL, MASS., October 22.—In response to a call addressed to the factory operatives of Lowell for discussion of the ten hour question to-night, about four hundred operatives assembled, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not vote at the coming election for any candidate to the general court who is not pledged for the ten hour law.

—A Rochester (New York) special says the Canadian horse disease, which is now raging with great fatality among the stables in Western New York, is in the form of influenza, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads: Catarrhal, rheumatic and erysipelatous. The form of the disease which has made such havoc in that vicinity is of a catarrhal character, its first noticeable symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and general languor, followed by cough. There has been great devastation among horses in Rochester and Buffalo, owing to improper treatment, and imperfect knowledge of the disease. Over three hundred cases have proved fatal in the past six hours.

—At a very small meeting of Straight-out Democrats in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, a full electoral ticket for O'Conor and Adams was formed.

NEW YORK.

Havemeyer's Acceptance of the Mayoralty Nomination—Bienville Disaster Investigation—Lost Railway Bonds—Arrival of Miss Nellie Grant—The Canadian Horse Disease in Brooklyn—Tweed Expected to Surrender To-Day.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1872.

WHERE IS TWEED?

The Sheriff stated yesterday that Tweed had left Greenwich, Conn., and that he did not know his present whereabouts. He did not believe that Tweed contemplated leaving the country or being otherwise than quite available when wanted.

SUIT ABOUT A STOLEN CHECK.

Louisa Nolan brought suit to recover from the Bank of New York $5,000 in gold on a certified check dated January 21st, 1865. The check was stolen from the original owners and payment stopped. Subsequently a duplicate was issued and paid by the bank. Three years after the check was stolen, Mrs. Nolan, while at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, received the check from one Nolan as a collateral for $4,000, and had it presented at the Bank of New York for payment, which was refused. Verviet for the defendant.

HAVEMEYER'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

Wm. F. Havemeyer has written a letter to ex-Judge Emett, accepting the nomination for Mayor by the committee of fifty representing the different reform organizations of the city. Havemeyer says, having been twice Mayor, the office has no additional honors for him, and he only consents to be a candidate by recognizing the right of the people to command him to be the banner bearer of reform.

TWEED EXPECTED TO SURRENDER.

William M. Tweed is expected to surrender to-morrow, and give bail for trial under the recent indictments.

To-day the civil suits against Tweed and Co., were before Judge Barrett on a demurrer. The point of the defendant is that another suit on the same cause of action is pending in the name of the Attorney General.

BIENVILLE DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

At the Bienville investigation to-day, Captain Maury testified that the missing boat was one of the best on the vessel; had twenty-four on board; was well watered and provisioned, thinks the boat may have been picked up by a sailing vessel bound for the north of Europe.

LOST RAILWAY BONDS.

Owen O'Connor, a speculator, to-day withdrew from the Safety Deposit Company $50,000 in Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway convertible 8 per cent. bonds, intending placing them in the hands of Drexel, Morgan & Co., to be taken on the way thither. The bonds were of the denominations of $1,000 and $500 each.

ARRIVAL OF NELLIE GRANT.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, reached her dock to-night. Among her passengers are Miss Nellie Grant, Secretary Borie and family. President Grant and a number of friends boarded the steamer below from the United States tug Catalpo, and welcomed his daughter home.

HARLEM COURT HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Civil Justice Porter, in the Harlem Court House investigation, to-day, testified to having signed a number of blank certificates, which were subsequently filled in by unknown persons, for large amounts.

STOKES' CASE.

John McKeon is said to have determined to withdraw as senior counsel for stokes. A witness has been found who heard the hotel boy, Hart, tell different stories of the shooting.

ILL-TREATMENT ON A SHIP.

The Board of Health has ordered an investigation into the death of Nicholas Sabrook, said to have been caused by ill-treatment on the steamship Oceanic on her voyage from Liverpool.

ALLEGED FORGER INDICTED.

It is stated that John D. Falconer, agent of the Ingersoll Ring, has been indicted for an alleged forgery of a bill for twenty thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, widow of Commodore Cooper, of the United States navy, died in Brooklyn yesterday, aged 70.

THE CANADIAN HORSE DISEASE.

The Canadian horse disease has appeared in the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

INDIANA.

Articles of Railway Association Filed—Wife Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 22.—Articles of association of the Toledo, Muncie and Southwestern Railroad were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day, and the following directors were elected: Jesse L. Norton and Thomas M. Cook, of Toledo; O. S. Merrill and Reuben R. Mitchell, of Mound City, Ohio; Dresden Howard, of Fulton county, Ohio; Thomas Kinley, of Muncie, Ind.; Horatio Lockhart, of Delaware county, Ind.; Wm. G. Sutton, of Jay county, Ind., and Philemon N. Collins, of Adams county. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

In the Criminal Court to-day the motion for a new trial for Wm. Cluck, the wife murderer, was overruled, and Cluck sentenced to be hung on the 20th of December.

YORK.

The Court House Entered and Robbed.

YORK, PA., October 22.—The last week after the Legislature appointed the Auditing Committee, the court house here was entered and all the vouchers stolen that could implicate any of the members of the ring. Last night the court house was again entered and all the Treasurer's books for the past six years stolen, together with the stub book, which contains the records of notes issued by the county. But more important than all, the Auditor's report, which was to be published after the November term of court, containing evidence of most gigantic frauds, was carried off.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Small-pox is prevailing in Washington City.

—The horse disease has broken out in Boston.

—Wet weather prevails throughout England.

—Telegraphic communication between England and Melbourne, Australia, is now completed.

—Senator Morton spoke to a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in St. Louis, last night.

—Only thirty persons were injured by the fall of the circus gallery at Sheffield, England, last night.

—The widow of Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., died yesterday.

—Christian Schwarzwalder declines the Apollo Hall nomination for Congress in the Sixth New York District.

—Letters from Communist prisoners in Castle Oleron are published, complaining of ill-treatment and hardships.

—Hegermann Lindencrond has been appointed Charge D' Affaires and Consul General of Denmark at Washington.

—The New York Liberal Republican County Convention last Monday evening indorsed the Tammany city and county ticket.

—Dennis Norman was arrested yesterday on the steamship City of Bristol, in the New York harbor, and held for extradition on a charge of forging checks on the Bank of Charleville, Ireland.

—An attempt was made to wreck a train of eight coaches on the New York & Harlem Railroad between Melrose and Morrisiana, on Saturday night, by placing a cross-tie on the track.

—The ship J. F. Chapman, which left New York September 4th, for Hamburg, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off by a passing vessel and landed at Bristol.

—A woman about sixty years of age, named Mrs E. Dorsh, fell or jumped from the New York Central Railroad bridge into the river yesterday afternoon, and was carried over the high Genesee Falls.

—John C. Baggett, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, a prominent lawyer, and City Solicitor, died very suddenly at his residence on Monday morning. The true cause of his death is not known, but is believed to have been heart disease.

—It is understood that one hundred families from Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to settle in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. Since the first of January last between six and seven thousand Alsatians have reached New York.

—A Washington special says that it is stated at the Treasury Department that the policy of Secretary Boutwell is not to issue one dollar of the forty-four millions of reserve, although it has been decided that he has a right to do so if he chooses.

—At a meeting of the National Executive Council of the Union League of America, in New York, yesterday, political reports were made of an encouraging character. The National Council of the League was ordered to meet in Washington on the 3d of March next.

—The latest returns from South Carolina indicate a majority of 35,000 or 40,000 for Moses for Governor and the whole regular ticket. It is thought that the Rowen ticket has succeeded at Charleston by over a thousand majority. The Columbia *Union* believes that the whole Republican delegation is elected to Congress.

—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Nashville (Tenn.) District met in Nashville yesterday and nominated Horace H. Harrison, United States District Attorney, for Congress. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. Galladay, the present member, and Brien, independent, are also candidates.

—It is understood that early in the session Congress will appoint a committee to take evidence with regard to distributing in lump the sum awarded at Geneva among the claimants who suffered from losses by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers during the war. Many of the claimants appear to be possessed of a fear that the French spoliation claims of 1803 would overtake them, but there is no foundation whatever for this apprehension.

—The leading New York bankers have entered their protest against disturbing the financial situation. Delegations have been announced to visit Washington City from western cities to urge a different policy, but will be referred to Congress for relief. It is understood that Boutwell had no knowledge, whatever, of the purpose of changing his financial policy for October, in selling extra gold and purchasing bonds, a few weeks ago, but that it was done through an order of the President.

THE OLD WORLD.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone—Banque' to Stanley—The Prussian Budget Submitted to the Diet—Shameful Condition of the Telegraphic System of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE RACES.

LONDON, October 22.—The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes took place to-day at Newmarket, and was won by Playfair, Fluistree second, and Pompadour third.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father, in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep the materials to myself, but because the expedition was expensive, I gave Stanley what would help him to write a book. In his hands it is harmless, for Americans are good and generous friends."

BANQUET TO STANLEY.

The Royal Geographical Society gave a banquet to Stanley last night. Many of the nobility and a number of American gentlemen were present, among the latter Moran, United States Charge D' Affaires, and Clemens, the humorist. Moran replied to a toast in honor of the President of the United States.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE PROPOSED.

Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow proposes that a Tribunal of Commerce be established in London.

SPAIN.

SHAMEFUL CONDITION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MADRID, October 22.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Pascual called attention to what he termed a "shameful condition of the telegraphic service in Spain." He knew of cases in which dispatches from Madrid were forty-eight hours in reaching Paris, and thirty-six hours on the way to Barcelona. He wanted to know if the Government, which had charge of the telegraphs, was unable to do better, and whether the business could not be transferred to private hands.

NEW AMNESTY BILL.

Senor Martos, Minister of Justice, announced that a new amnesty bill for recent political offenses would soon be submitted.

FRANCE.

LEGITIMIST ELECTED.

PARIS, October 22.—The election in Marbahan, to fill the vacancy in the National Assembly from that Department, resulted in the success of the Legitimist candidate.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner yesterday visited ex-Minister Motley. Mr. Sumner sails for New York November 14th.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, October 22.—The Prussian Diet reassembled to-day. The budget was presented. The receipts from all sources for the year 1872 are estimated at 154,956,656 thalers, and the total expenditures at the same sum. The revenue of 1873 is expected to exceed that of this year by 19,000,000 thalers.

TEXAS.

Mexican Claims to be Investigated.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, October 22—Maj. Thos. M. Anderson, of the Fifteenth Infantry, arrived here this morning from San Antonio, having been detailed by the War Department to investigate certain claims presented by Mexicans residing in this State before the Claims Commission in Washington for cattle alleged to have been taken by United States troops about the close of the rebellion. These claims amount to a large sum, and are supposed to be greatly exaggerated. The number of cattle for which compensation is asked exceeds all the animals of every class upon which the claimants paid taxes. Maj. Anderson is a fine lawyer, and has had considerable experience on this frontier. The case will receive a thorough investigation.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, October 22.—Arrived—Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 0 P. M.; Glencoe, St. Louis, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 6. Departed—Charles Bodman, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans, 1; Mollie Moore, New Orleans, 6; Glencoe, New Orleans, 6. River stationary. Raining, cool.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Arrived—Luey Bertram, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Bertram, Northwestern and New Boston, Keokuk; City of Quincy, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans; E. M. Elliott, Memphis. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October, 22.—River risen 10 inches since Sunday; 18 inches in chute, 35½ feet in canal; 9 feet on falls bar. Raining nearly all day; continues to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Arrived—R. T. Brady, New Louisville; yesterday.—John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Departed.—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, October 22.—Down—Belle Lee, Fairgound, Natchez, and Crescent City and barges. Up.—H. C. Yaeger. Clear and cool. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 22.—Raining since 4 A. M. River risen 1 inch. Growing cooler, mercury 60. Down—Lookout, 9 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 11. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; James E. Rankin No. 1.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—River four feet four inches, with an upward tendency

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Lemuel M. Morton,
John W. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Forrey,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Benham,	William J. Cosgrove,
Marcus A. Dayis,	Isaac Merrill,
George Morrison Coates,	Isaac Hendy,
Henry Hamm,	Robert Bell,
Thomas M. Howe,	Jasper E. M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Eckert,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward R. Green,	John J. Gliespie,
David K. Sheets, Jr.,	James Patterson,
Daniel E. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¾.

We publish in another column, a communication from one of our city bankers, touching the practical reforms needed in our National Banking system. He thinks the system has gained a sufficient hold on popular confidence for the Government to dispense with the twenty-five per cent. reserve. It might be safely reduced, but we doubt the propriety of entirely abolishing it, as this is one of the items which have imparted confidence in the past. He also urges, and very properly, we think, that the proportion of notes in circulation should be made greater in proportion to the bonds deposited for their redemption,—basing the idea on the appreciation of bonds on the market. This simple change would give us an increase of currency.

THE RESULT of the Indiana election is remarkable for the diminutive majorities received by the successful candidates on a poll of about four hundred thousand votes. Of the eleven candidates on the State ticket, the Democrats carried two—Mr. Hendricks by 1,143, and Mr. Hopkins, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by 2,496. The latter owes his election to the teachers of the State with whom he is very popular. The Republican majorities range from 124 for Secretary of State to 2,112 for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Messrs. Orth and Williams, for Congressman at Large, have respectively 162 and 532 majority. Niblack, Democrat, goes to Congress by 123 majority and Neff, Democrat, by 28. Close nicking all around. One of the reports current in Indianapolis is that Mr. Colfax proposes to contest the Senatorship with Governor Morton, but we do not credit it.

THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of South Carolina, which have been so scandalously mismanaged of late, will be put on a better and safer basis, by the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution, voted on at the late election. It was carried by an overwhelming majority. The amendment forbids the Legislature creating any further debt or obligation either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt at a State election; and unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State voting on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, none shall be created or made. This seems a pretty effectual safeguard, but it is hard to tell what may creep in under the exception of "the ordinary and current business of the State."

Grisly, MOST exaggerated stories of Mrs. Bline have been more than paralleled by the crimes of an Engl[illegible] woman named Mary [illegible] Cotton, of middle age, now in prison awaiting her trial for the [illegible] career, since [illegible]astic, on [illegible] of twenty murders. She [illegible]en married no less than four times, and in two of the cases to widowers having children. Her mother, three husbands, fifteen children, and a lodger, are believed to have fallen victims to her penchant to administer arsenic as an article of diet. The facts of her murderous career are gradually coming to light, and the English Home Secretary is devoting the resources of his department to getting at the bottom of the mystery. Greed for money seems to have been the principal motive; she objected to the trouble and expense of children; had a fancy for insuring the lives of her husbands, and to add to all this, was bitter, revengeful and dissolute in her character.

OUR ATTENTION has occasionally been called to cases of severe whipping of pupils in our public schools by the principals. We have never examined into these complaints, and do not pretend to know the truth or falsity of specific charges alleged. We suppose, however, that it is true that in some instances the rod is resorted to, and it is alleged, pupils whipped severely. We refer to it, to raise the question of corporal punishment in our schools,—is it desirable, or necessary, or wise? Our belief is, that in the majority of instances, there is no need whatever, of resorting to severe punishment with children. Other, and equally effective means of control are at hand. Demerit marks, liability to expulsion, or to entire exclusion from the schools, are among the means that may be employed to secure good behavior. Better than all, however, the principal can exert a personal influence, that shall compel order and quiet, without a resort to the rod. We are entirely certain that the average public sentiment strongly disapproves of the rod in schools. Parents prefer to punish severely their own children if it must be done at all. It is felt, too, that the brutality of corporal punishment serves to blunt the better nature of the child. We hope our school authorities will give this subject some attention. There is need of it.

NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

Next fortnight remains to us before we shall be compelled to engage in the final contest of the present campaign. Each day of the remaining time should be devoted to thorough preparation for the decisive day. An army that does not drill and march,—that fails to keep up organization and spirit, will probably be beaten in the time of trial. The victory in the State election was so signal, the triumph so grand that there is danger of relapse in interest and effort. We only need that every Republican shall vote, and the result we desire will be achieved. Many Democrats will vote for Grant and Wilson, and the Republican vote will be solid in the same direction,—if it is gotten out. We hope this will be effectually done. Hence, we urge that attention be given to political affairs within the next two weeks. The Democratic organizations are perpetuated, and the leaders have announced that vigorous measures were to be taken to poll their full vote. While the enemy is on the alert, we should not be careless or quiet.

There never was an election that appealed more to our patriotism than does this. Mr. Greeley stands forth the last prominent representative of an attempt to restore the "Lost Cause." It is this we contest. We regard it as desperately impudent for a man thus to attempt to gather up the wild hopes, born of rebellion, and seek to give them life again. President Grant represents the quiet, order, prosperity and peace which now reign supreme in the land. The people have the largest confidence in his integrity, his ability to govern, and in the largeness of his views. He is not merely President of the whole country, but what is better, the people of every part of the land share his solicitude and care. His re-election will embody the wishes of the people generally. The only danger at all is, in over confidence. This should be avoided, and he will be returned to the Presidency by one of the largest popular majorities ever given any person.

BUYING AND SELLING LAWS.

As bearing on the subject of jobbing legislation, which constitutes so large a part of the annual labors of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, a gentleman sends us the details of a transaction of which he had a personal knowledge. A notorious lobbyist from the eastern part of the State, anticipating a lively demand for bank charters in Philadelphia, at the session of 1871, secured such a charter, expecting to sell out at a handsome figure. His views were not met by Philadelphia bankers, and an amendment was added to the bill extending its provisions to Pittsburgh. At that time a new banking company was organized here, and this charter was tendered them by the lobbyist—for a consideration. Appreciating that if they made a direct application to the Legislature they would be compelled to pay in the end a larger bonus, the Pittburgh capitalists purchased the Philadelphia charter for the sum of five thousand dollars, and are now conducting their business under it in this city. The lobbyist netted that amount on this single operation in law making.

Now this transaction is not by any means an extraordinary or isolated instance of the traffic in charters as it is carried on in the State. It is simply a sample of the way the business is conducted by lobbyists and their friends in the Legislature. At this time we believe an association of capitalists would have no difficulty in purchasing a special charter for almost any business they desired to conduct, if they should make their wants known. There is always a supply on hand. Again, it is not uncommon for the lobby to anticipate the application by business men for special legislation, and secure it themselves. When the parties desire to get their bill through, they are met by unexpected opposition or delay; no reason is made known until a gentle hint is conveyed that other persons have secured the desired grant of power from the Legislature, and the rights under it will be transferred for a consideration. This species of blackmailing, for it is nothing else, is a quite flourishing business at Harrisburg.

The existence of the system of trading in laws, as it has prevailed in Pennsylvania for a quarter of a century, to a greater or less extent, has had the effect, with its other evils, of bringing to the surface at Harrisburg every year, a class of shrewd and unscrupulous operators, whose occupation it is to advance or retard the passage of laws just as they are paid to do one or the other. This is the lobby of which we hear so much. Their business is to corrupt legislators when they cannot accomplish their ends by other means. The inexperienced members take their first lessons in bribery from these attorney's of corruption. When they are once caught, the lobbyist knows he has his game for all future contingencies, and thus commands votes for the most scandalous propositions. The lobby member is often a briefless barrister, an ex-member, or an enterprising correspondent, who hold subordinate positions in the Legislature, but there are others of a higher character among men, who represent the interests of great corporations, and ply their trade with boldness, and evince a genius of the Walpole order.

This traffic in laws, and the innumerable evils that attend upon the mass of private legislation accomplished every winter, at Harrisburg, we hold can be entirely obliterated from the legislation of the State by the Constitutional Convention in the revised Constitution to be submitted to the voters of the State next year. The power of special and private legislation must be withdrawn from the Legislature, and a system of general laws framed under which all legitimate enterprises will have a fair and equal chance. Under such system the lobby will disappear, the traffic in laws cease, and the good name of the legislatative branch of the State Government will be restored. What greater reform is called for in Pennsylvania?

THE QUESTION STATED.

THE *Post* wishes to discard personalities, admits it has no evidence of its foolish charge that the GAZETTE claimed financial prosperity as the result of Hartranft's election, calls the condition on which the Government promises to redeem greenbacks at par "nothing," misrepresents us as to the extent of uses to which gold is put, and indulges a deal of flabbergast as to financial crashes, and the like. There is, of course, nothing in all this worthy of answer in itself. Let us say, however, that no one but the imaginative financial genius of the *Post* believes that there is the slightest danger of a financial crisis. In all we have written we have distinctly declared that we are simply passing through a financial *stringency*, and mentioned the causes, that they were temporary, and would soon be gone. We have not imagined, at any time, that the average financial ease would not soon be restored. There will be more or less stringency for short periods, till the close of the year, probably, and then comparative ease. It is sheer balderdash to talk of a crisis. Because the *Post* did this, and charged it on General Grant's administration, we charged it with turning everything into a partisan political discussion. It flies back at this, and assumes the toploftical position that politics is the Science of Government! Possibly, in a general sense. But it is rather lofty to affirm that there is any science, whether of government or anything else, unless it be rascality, in Democratic politics. It will hardly answer for the *Post* to attempt to climb up to so high a level.

The question with which we started, was a very simple one—that of elasticity in our money market. The entire complaint, at the present is in this direction. It is a well known fact that the demand for money fluctuates at different periods of the year. Our main proposition looked to giving ease to the market at such times of stringency as occur. Out of this main proposition grew others. It is known that there are $44,000,000 of legal tenders in the treasury, retired by Secretary McCulloch, which, it is believed, can be reissued. There are about interest bearing United States bonds, and if an exchange were made, the Government would save nearly three millions a year in interest, and we would practically have no more "promiser to pay" as the *Post* calls them than we now have, yet the one would be more conveniently exchangeable, and business that far relieved. We have also said, that it this plan were not acceptable, let power be given to some one, or to the banks, to so control the volume of currency as to meet the legitimate demands of business. The question is not a new one. Congress has discussed this question of elasticity of our banking system frequently, and measures have been proposed to meet this felt want. A disposition to be cautious, and to keep the system secure, led to non-action, and our banks are secure. There is no sort of danger of a financial crisis, either now or in the future.

The desire for elasticity has been partially met by increased gold sales, in times of stringency. This is Mr. Boutwell's policy, and ought to meet the *Post's* views exactly. It puts, in a time of pressure, an extra amount of gold on the market. We regard it as a mere drop in the bucket. In a time of stringency fully fifty millions of currency is required for to meet the demand. If, under proper restrictions, this ability to extend or contract were given to the banks, there would scarcely ever be a time when special stringency would be felt. A step beyond that of the elasticity of the banks, in the still broader question of monetary supply. We admit this to be an open question. There seem to be gentlemen engaged in business in Philadelphia and Chicago who think we have enough currency. There are others, in this city and elsewhere, as good financiers as the country has, who believe there is not enough. Whatever may be the outcome of the efforts being put forth, we shall hold this view, until otherwise convinced. Our reasons can be plainly stated.

The war marked a new epoch in the financial history of the nation—just as the Franco-Prussian war has done for France. Before the war everything was managed on an exceedingly limited scale. The government could only obtain means to meet its most pressing demands. Now we have enterprises on a vast scale. Business has in it a vim and energy that it did not have before. Thus in many ways it is spreading rapidly, and enriching the country at great speed. Everything is conducted on an enlarged scale. We hold that the increase of business of itself necessitates a corresponding increase of currency. Business, whether it includes a nation or is confined to an individual is alike in the principle on which it is conducted. A small business necessitates a smaller supply of money than a large one. Before the war our business was limited compared to what it now is. We simply hold that the vastly increased volume of business should have a corresponding increased volume of currency.

Our hope is, that Congress will take the subject thoroughly in hand. We have little faith that Secretary Boutwell will enlarge the volume of currency. His idea is, to sell gold and buy bonds. We have sent, from this city a very excellent committee, who will represent the interests of Pittsburgh. If nothing is accomplished, then the subject should be appealed to Congress. In such an event, we hope that our entire system will be revised, and the banking business of the country put upon a basis satisfactory to business men, and more in conformity to the changed conditions of the past few years. We think our banks should be allowed more freedom, and that the whole system should be looked into, that its defects may be remedied.

FINANCIAL.

The Question of Bank Reserves.
To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The state of our money market lately has been a source of much trouble to our business men. Indeed the scarcity of money during the last thirty days has almost put a stop to trade. The causes are many. We all have opinions on that subject. Looking up the greenbacks in New York; shutting down the wells in the oil regions; excitement of the political campaign, &c., &c., and last and not least, "Call for Bank statements expected."

And now the question arises, where is the remedy?—"What are you going to do about it?"

Our National banking system though undoubtedly the most perfect yet adopted is not without its faults.

I am of opinion that in two respects it might be improved.

The requirement of a 25 per cent. reserve fund is—I consider—an utterly useless and extravagant precaution on the part of our law makers.

Persons engaged in the business of banking are generally among the most intelligent of business men and may be safely supposed to know what reserve prudence requires them to keep under the various circumstances and localities in which they find themselves.

The proper reserve to be held for liabilities varies with each city and town. This fact is admitted, and the fallacy of the law illustrated in the case of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Here, in Pittsburgh, the banks are required to keep a 25 per cent. reserve, while in Allegheny 15 per cent. is supposed to be the measure of safety. If 25 per cent. is the minimum for Pittsburgh, then 15 per cent. is much too small for Allegheny. The fact is, however, that this should be left (as it is in State institutions) to the judgment of those who manage the business. The grand fault which is found with the national system, is its want of elasticity. I am of the opinion that if the matter of reserve was left under the control of the banks, this fault would be in a great measure remedied. But if we must have a reserve, regulated by law, then let it be put upon a reasonable basis. Deposits under the present circumstances should call for the larger proportion of reserve—say, perhaps, 20 per cent. Circulation, however, does not require any such sum. Ten per cent. would be ample, as long as specie payments remain suspended—and they will remain so for some time to come, New Yorkers to the contrary notwithstanding. It is utterly useless to keep 25 per cents. of that liability in the bank vaults, for no currency worth mentioning is, or ever has been, returned for redemption except that which has been worn out.

The other matter to which I wish briefly to refer: The proportion of circulating notes to the bonds deposited for their redemption. This proportion—as is generally known—is 80 or 90 per cent. according to the capital of the bank. When the law was enacted, and bonds were at par with legal tenders, it was wise to leave a margin for the security of the public, but now when the bonds have appreciated so largely, the proportion of circulation allowed should be increased to at least 100 per cent. In that event the public would not only be benefited by the increase, but would have their money as well, and even better secured than it was then. BANKER.

HORSE.

The Canada Disease Becoming Epidemic.

Some days ago the telegraph made reference to the general prevalence of the horse disease in Toronto, the matter becoming so serious as to impede travel and transportation, and involve considerable loss. It appears that the same epidemic prevails in Montreal and its vicinity, and is rapidly on the increase. A Toronto paper gives some of the symptoms of the disease, and the proper mode of treatment, which, in view of its possible spread, may be useful:

"The disease appears to be a catarrhal fever, of an epizootic nature, the result of some atmospheric influence, as is shown by its sudden appearance over a large extent of country, attacking all kinds of horses, old and young, in good condition or poor. The premonitory symptoms are dullness, a staring coat, a watery discharge from the nose, speedily followed by a severe hacking cough; the pulse is quickened, and the mouth hot, the nasal membranes are injected, and the ears and legs are unnaturally cold, the discharge from the nose increases and becomes of a greenish-yellow color, and the breathing is increased, and in some cases labored and severe. Although this disease must necessarily prove a great loss and annoyance to the community generally, we do not think it is likely to be of a fatal character where ordinary care and rational treatment are adopted. In several instances the attack has been severe, but generally increased by overwork, or some other debilitating influence. As the disease will run a certain course, affected animals should be carefully used, and allowed plenty of pure air, with a liberal diet of nourishing and easily digested food. The stable should be well aired daily and thoroughly ventilated; and it is also advisable to use disinfectants, as chloride of lime or carbolic acid. When the throat is very sore, causing a difficulty in swallowing, a mild embrocation should be applied, and the fever allayed by mild febrifuge medicine.

M. DAVAINE read at a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, September 17th, a paper on Septicemia, some of the statements in which startled the attention of the few of the auditors who at this time of the year still continue to attend. He described, remarks the *London Medical Times and Gazette*, the various experiments he had been making by the subcutaneous injection of septicæmic blood—*i. e.*, blood derived from an animal poisoned by putrified blood. He has practiced twenty-five series of experiments on rabbits and guinea-pigs, thus finding that the virus acquires increased intensity of power and activity by passing through the animal organism. This becomes so tremendous that, to quote the effect of its last passage, "the blood of the rabbit killed by the ten-millionth part of a drop was injected into five rabbits in doses of the one hundred millionth, the billionth, the ten billionth, the one hundred billionth, and the *trillionth of a drop*. All died within twenty-five hours." The homœopathists will surely prick up their ears at this announcement from so staid an experimental physiologist.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor of Germany wages war against Ultramontane fanaticism, he does not exhibit any disposition to encourage free thinking among his Protestant subjects. Recently the orthodox consistory of Hanover issued a prohibition against the pastors of the district putting their churches at the disposal of the Protestant Rationalist Association for holding its approaching congress. In consequence of this a deputation was sent to Berlin to appeal to the Emperor and request him to direct the withdrawal of the Consistorial interdict. The German papers announce that the Emperor declined to receive the deputation. From this circumstance the Roman Catholic journals draw the inference that the ultimate purpose of the Emperor is to establish the supremacy of orthodox Protestantism in Germany, so that it should become the national church, to the exclusion of every other religion.

PERSONAL.

AN English couple were lately registered at a Chicago hotel. The husband stands eight feet high and weighs 485 pounds and his wife is two inches shorter.

A CALIFORNIA doctor laid a new born infant, which was a little slow in beginning business, on a stove to warm and forgot. The child was overdone and the doctor is in jail.

J. C. CUTTING, a large California woolgrower, has sued the Pacific Railroad for $50,000 on account of being put off for having stopped over on a through ticket, and thereby losing a sale.

FIELD-MARSHAL MOLTKE is sending proofs of the work on the late war by the German general staff to Marshal McMahon, to enable him to correct any possible error regarding the part taken in the campaign by the French Marshal.

REV. DR. CRAWFORD calls Prof. Tyndall an "intruder," because of his "test of prayer." With great respect for clerical gentlemen, some of them nevertheless build their white neck-cloths so high that they can't see over them.—*Boston Post.*

M. THIERS ordinarily dresses in a suit of black broadcloth, frock coat, and decidedly ancient trousers. He wears an old fashioned New England high shirt collar, and invariably carries an umbrella or cane, upon which he leans while shuffling along the boulevard.

MR. DISRAELI goes to Glasgow early next month to be installed as Rector of the University. The Tories of the Scottish city desired to get up a political demonstration on the occasion, but Mr. Disraeli wishes that his visit should be confined to the University ceremonies, which shows good taste.

A JUDGE in Charleston, West Virginia, has granted an injunction to prevent the building of a colored Baptist Church there, on the petition of citizens representing that the worship of the negroes is "boisterous loud, and extravagant, and would consequently be a disturbance to the neighborhood."

WHY, demands the *Musical World*, must a young woman who goes to Europe to study singing necessarily become a shrew, and give up the name her parents have made respectable? We see that Miss Jennie Armstrong, of Wiscasset, Maine, is singing in Italy under the name of Giovanna Avigliana.

HONEST John Bright, the Quaker Tribune, who has been so long and familiarly known as a hater of lords, is softening in his asperities as he grows older. We now hear of him as sojourning luxuriously at Inverary Castle, the splendid Scottish seat of the Duke of Argyll, where he is the centre of a circle of seductive lordships.

A LADY correspondent says of Mr. Greeley's young man: He is about six feet high, broad shouldered and finely built, excessively neat, almost Miss Nancyish in his dress, and has a certain affectation of manner almost impossible to describe. I never saw a person so entrenched in himself as this man. He is walled in and picketed all about by Whitelaw Reid.

GEN. HAZEN'S book on the "School and the Army in Germany and France" has won very cordial commendation from the London reviews, and his interview with Bismarck at Ferrieres is considered one of the few authentic which exist at present. Gen. Hazen only remained at Versailles from Sept. 27 to Nov. 13, 1871, but used his time to excellent advantage.

THE Tichborne estates are about to be surrendered up to the widow of the late Sir Alfred, and the infant heir, by the present claimant. There are apprehensions of a row, since the claimant's friends in the neighborhood threaten to create a disturbance on the occasion. It is said that Lady Tichborne will be escorted to and installed on the estate by a strong force of police.

A DISTINGUISHED lawyer and former M. C., whose name is at present withheld, is about to publish a novel entitled "Hart Ridgely." The work is said to be of peculiar interest, dealing with facts forty years ago on the Northern Ohio, in which region the author was bred, and introducing under their own or fictitious names many real and well known persons, as Ben. Butler, J. R. Giddings, and others less celebrated.

BRECHER gives some brief advice to those who write letters to busy people: "1. Don't write at all. 2. When you can't help it, be sharp, short, and legible. 3. When you write on your own business, pay for the answer. 4. When you want money, don't begin with pity or flattery. Beg first and be pious afterward. 5. Don't beg of any one with whom you are not personally acquainted. Die, but don't beg."

PROF. TYNDALL was born in Ireland about 1820, so he is now nearly fifty-three years old. His family is English, and of humble rank—like Sir Humphrey Davy and Faraday, his predecessors in British science, he sprang from the ranks of the people. He did not distinguish himself in science precociously early, and has only had a world-wide reputation for the last fifteen years, since he has been lecturing on heat, light and sound.

A GERMAN marble cutter of Albany has instituted a suit against a well known dealer for payment of wages. The workman was instructed to cut upon a tombstone, "Let her soul rest in peace," but being cramped for space he abbreviated the sentence thus:—"Let her soul r. i. p." The person who ordered the stone would not accept it and it was returned to the dealer, who deducted the outlay he had been put to from the wages of the plaintiff.

GEN. MAURY, the ex-rebel soldier of Tennessee, is said to have recently expressed himself to the following effect: "Reconciliation is not achieved by reconciliation of the South with Mr. Greeley; neither with President Grant nor any one living man, but reconciliation of the great body of the people being the object, this can be most effectively served by the Southern masses harmonizing in support of that candidate who may be the manifest choice of the North, rather than by the impatient and ill-timed efforts to defeat that choice through means of a united South joined to a fragmentary minority of the North."

THE irrepressible Sergeant Bates sailed for Europe on Saturday last, after flapping his flag through the streets for the season, surrounded by a large escort of boot-blacks. The Sergeant said he was robbed of one hundred and eighty-five dollars at a theater, which will render him penniless when he lands in England. He depends now on British hospitality. "I am in good health," he remarked, "and expect to win the wager. When I finish I will raise money some way, if I have to dance a Highland fling under the flag. I will go from Glasgow to Edinburgh, where I will remain one day. I will then go to the English border, near Carlisle, and unfurl the flag. From Carlisle I will go by way of Kendall to Lancaster, thence to Manchester by the way of Bolton and Preston, from Manchester through Birmingham, and Warwick to Oxford, and thence along the Thames Road to London. I expect to walk the entire distance in eighteen days."

A PARIS writer is authority for the following illustration of the rapidity with which Dumas the elder worked. The writer says that it was at his country villa, Monte Cristo, that Alex. Dumas wrote the majority of his later novels, and one of his best was composed under rather curious circumstances. He was asked one day at dinner how much time he would require to write a novel of four hundred pages. Seventy-two hours answered Dumas. A wager was immediately proposed and accepted, viz.: that at the end of seventy-two hours he would not have completed a novel. Dumas called for pen and paper—four hundred pages were numbered out for him, and he began at the dinner-table. With the exception of a few hours' repose he wrote incessantly, and before the time had expired, one of his most interesting novels, "The Chevalier of Maison Rouge," had received its finishing touch.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE newly discovered Colorado silver lodge is reported to be sixty-three feet in width and five miles long, and produces $5,000 to the ton, more or less.

AN American tourist, named John Wilcox, in company with a Frenchman, was recently lost in the desert of Mount Vesuvius, while endeavoring to explore its interior.

THE London *News* has investigated the Irish potato famine. There seems to be no doubt that the rot and the poor yield make the potatoes of the south of Ireland this year hardly worth digging. But the *News* thinks there are other causes besides the rot to reduce the potato crop of Ireland, and one of these is shiftless, thriftless husbandry.

THE wine-growers of California will this year realize only $20 per ton for fine mission grapes, and $20 dollars per ton for fine foreign varieties. The cause of the lowness of prices this year is said to be the high price of casks, the large stock of the wine on hand, the relatively small amount of red billionth, and the *trillionth of a drop*. All died within twenty-five hours." The homœopathists will surely prick up their ears at this announcement from so staid an experimental physiologist.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor of Germany wages war against Ultramontane fanaticism, he does not exhibit any disposition to encourage free thinking among his Protestant subjects. Recently the orthodox consistory of Hanover issued a prohibition against the pastors of the district putting their churches at the disposal of the Protestant Rationalist Association for holding its approaching congress. In consequence of this a deputation was sent to Berlin to appeal to the Emperor and request him to direct the withdrawal of the Consistorial interdict. The German papers announce that the Emperor declined to receive the deputation. From this circumstance the Roman Catholic journals draw the inference that the ultimate purpose of the Emperor is to establish the supremacy of orthodox Protestantism in Germany, so that it should become the national church, to the exclusion of every other religion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REVIEW of the first volume of Alexander H. Stephens' "War between the States," by Constitutionalist. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, publishers. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, have it for sale. "Finding he could not do the subject justice within the ordinary limits of a review, the author has resorted to this form of presenting his views of the errors in the first volume of Mr. Stephens' "War between the states," and he knows of no better way to present to the public his theory of the Government of the United States. And that some things may be applicable he thinks it, material to state that the review was written more than a year before publication."

THE DOLL WORLD SERIES, consisting of "The Doll World, or Play and Earnest," "Daisy's Companions," and "Deborah's Drawer," by Mrs. Robert O'Reilly, is published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street. These volumes are charming additions to juvenile literature, handsomely illustrated, and are as pleasant to the eye as to the mind of the young reader.

KITTY AND LITTLE BOOKS—Containing "Toulou and Pussy" and "Kitty's Robins;" by Joanna H. Matthews. Robt. Carter & Bros., publishers, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. The books of Miss Matthews are eagerly sought after by children. She enters into their ways and feelings, and has a happy way of interesting them while conveying important religious information; and these latest volumes are as truthful to life, as captivating, and as full of sensible teachings as any others that have preceded them by the same author.

THE CHILD OF THE ISLAND GLEN: by Elijah Kellogg; illustrated. Published in Boston by Lee & Shepard; New York, Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. This is one of the Pleasant Cove series of story books, and is entertaining, with a good moral—the influence of personal Christian sympathy.

PICKED UP ADRIFT: by Prof. James De Mille; illustrated. Boston, Lee & Shepard; New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. A story of the boys who went to sea on a pleasure excursion, were landed on a desolate island in the Gulf, and after many hardships and rough experiences, were rescued and brought home. As good as the average of story books.

TOM GRIDEN AND THE TINKER'S LETTER. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

AUNT LOIS; by Caroline E. K. Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MABLE'S MESSAGE; from the English. Henry Hoyt, Boston, publisher. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, have it for sale. These volumes are well printed and will be quite interesting to little girls and boys, for whom they are specially intended.

THE MAID OF SKER: A Novel; by R. D. Blackmore, author of "Cradock Nowell," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. This book belongs to "Harper's Select Novels," and appears to be of an average merit. It is as good as many that have preceded it.

MICHAEL FARADAY: by J. N. Gladstone, Ph. D., F. K. S. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. In all respects this is an admirable little volume—just such a one as we should like to see in the hands of every youth in the land. It tells in a graceful style and with the fervor of an enthusiastic love for the subject—the story of one of the noblest men that lived—a profound philosopher whom science could not spoil, but who preserved the manhood and loving nature, the love for the truth, his noble, earnest, religious character, every where and throughout his life. There is no better example for our young men than Faraday, and his life-story has never been more winningly told.

ROBERT ANGLETON; by M. E. Braddon. Three volumes in two. Berlin: A. Asher & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. This book is on a par with Miss Braddon's previous writings, and lovers of the hair raising sensational, the congruous in life, and in morals, love and philosophy, will find mental gabulum in the two volumes before us.

STORIES AND POEMS; by Mother and Daughter—Caroline Gilman and Caroline Howard Jervey; illustrated. Published in Boston by Lee & Shepard; New York, Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. A very prettily gotten up volume, containing entertaining and instructive prose and practical selections for children of a much better grade than is usual to such volumes. It is one of the best books of its class we have yet examined.

MY HEALTH: By F. C. Burnand. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. This quaint little volume goes on to treat of principles of health, and the better to insure readers to his words of wisdom, arranges them in the form of a story, written in a very racy, felicitiously humorous style—a very sweet sugar coat to the pill that makes it extremely easy to take." It is one of the "Handy Volume Series" and a capital book for pleasure in reading, as well as for the golden grains of common sense on health, of which it is full.

CONCORD DAYS; by A. Bronson Alcott. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co. One of the best books of the season—rich in imagery, in quiet humor, and acute analytical philosophy. There are about sixty sections in the neat little volume before us, and every one of them will bear frequent reading and always afford delight. There is a charm and grace, a felicity of diction and keenness, yet delicacy of thought is manifest in them all. For a book for leisure hours, or for reading aloud to the home circle, or for genuine literary enjoyment, "Concord Days" is a treasure.

TALES OF THE WARRIOR JUDGES: a Sunday book for boys; by J. K. Macduff, D. D. Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway, New York, publishers. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street. A good, healthy, vigorous, and entertaining work for a Sunday School Library. Dr. Macduff, writes clearly, and has the happy facility of making himself understood without descending to the detailed trash with which most children's books are now-a-days filled. Older readers as well as children will find these historical sketches of the Great Warrior Judgers of the Patriarchal age, full of interest and instruction—the facts being grouped in a way that makes each story a fund of information cleverly and lucidly stated.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING; being lectures delivered before the Yale Theological School, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, J. B. Ford & Co., publishers. Of all the productions of this marvelously gifted man, none will command a larger circle of readers. It is a wonderfully entertaining volume, being in a measure a sort of familiar, conversational theological sketch, a literary flower garden, where wit and fancy, and practical suggestion beautiful illustration and strong common sense, all form a part of the harmonious whole. We know of none of the works which condense so much of Beecherism in so small a volume. It is neatly gotten up and is the first of a uniform series of his works which are to be published by Messrs. Ford & Co.

A SUMMER'S HOLIDAY; by Mary Healy, author of "Lisbeth," "The Home Theatre," &c. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by John W. Pittock & Co. A sort of Psychological romance, written with considerable power, and displaying a fine tact in the arrangement of the plot of the story.—A love story of the most wierd, and—in a measure—personally fascinating character.

THE HILLS OF SHATEMUC, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World," "Daisy Plants," J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. Those who have read "Wide, Wide, World," will be satisfied to learn that the author exhibits in the present volume no falling off in that peculiar charm of description and subtle analysis of character that first gained her a reputation. That will be enough to insure it thousands of readers.

FATHER MULLER, OR THE GOOD HEART. Translated from the German by Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. A child's story book, about equal to the average class.

THE MARBLE PROPHET AND OTHER POEMS by J. G. Holland, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Timothy Titcomb as a prose writer has delighted many a circle, but as a poet, judging from the volume before us, he is not a success. It would be too much to say there are no gems, here and there, but the "divine afflatus" is not sustained in any of the pieces which compose the volume, and the occasional diamonds would have been better for a prose setting. The volume comprises over twenty fragmentary pieces.

"MY BROTHER'S KEEPER," by A. B. Warner, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. This is supposed to be a story from real life, and is made up of trials and triumphs of every body, love and pique, happiness and misery, spicy (but in real life) dialogue that never could have happened since the world began, as a sort of literary mosaic work, but a story meant to show the influence of Christian example. But with all the story is well told, the moral kept well in front, and the effect of the book pleasurable.

IRONA, OR THE ACTOR'S DAUGHTER. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. The author does not give his name, although the story is creditable enough. It commences with a "beautiful young girl," and winds up at the end of four hundred and seventy-nine pages with a marriage. In the intermediate spaces there are descriptions of life in high society in Switzerland, and on the Continent, tolerably upon almost every conceivable subject, a plot pretty well sustained, and plenty of "love scenes," without which the "popular romance" could not exist.

EVOLUTION OF LIFE, by Henry C. Chapman, M. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. This book is an attempt to condense the generalizations of the theory of evolution—that is the slow and gradual development of life as distinguished from special creation. The author divides his volume into seven parts—the first being a general introduction, and the others following Zoology, Botany, Geology, Embryology, Natural Selection, and Anthropology. The style is attractive and perspicuous; all the leading arguments of the Darwinian theory are clearly stated, and the reader has in a compact form the whole evidence that are adduced in support of the new theory. The intelligent reader, however much he may differ from the conclusions arrived at, will find much to interest, in the perusal of the volume.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

To-day presented, in local money circles, a kind of a stand off. Borrowers begin to feel that to some extent they are no longer at the mercy of the mercifess. The banks have commenced discounting outside paper, and this tends not only to ameliorate the tightness in money, but also to reduce the rates of interest. When outside operators come in competition with the banks, they have to place their rates in some kind of decent bounds, or the hangers-on around the banking institutions get hold of most of the paper offered, and in some way or other manage to carry it until a favorable opportunity offers, so that they can pass it through the bank they have connections with. The expectation that Secretary Boutwell will see that is necessary to increase the circulating medium so as to prevent any further annoyance in the financial situation of the country, is also having a beneficial effect in restoring money matters to a proper equilibrium. The withdrawal of Mr. McCulloch in retiring greenbacks was a most unfortunate one, and was one of the first causes to give trouble to the currency movement to the country, and hence may Boutwell stand at a moment's notice in checking the circulating medium he has control of at the disposal of the business interests, which he has already done so much to foster and protect. Let us have the greenbacks, Mr. Secretary, and you will do more for the good of the country, the increase of trade, the sustaining of the administration and the overthrow of the bushwhackers on Wall street, than you can do in any other way.

The Boston Post says: "There seems to be no embarrassment among business men that brokers would have the public believe, and the probabilities appear to be fair that the year will close quite as prosperously as the preceding one. This does not fairly state the case, as far as ship-owners are concerned, so they are in excellent spirits over the encouraging prospect. Let us hope that there may be a fair amount of agreeable disappointment experienced in other commercial circles."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The money market continues to be fairly supplied at 6 per cent., strictly on call. On paper running three to four months, backed by undoubted collaterals, 7 to 9 per cent., on other first-class collaterals, 9 to 10 per cent., and on collaterals less favorably known 10 to 12 per cent. First-class endorsed commercial paper 10@12 per cent., and single name first-class paper about the same. While, as we observed, there seems to be an improved feeling in the market, banks are cautious, and scrutinize all offerings closely, throwing out the inferior."

The specie shipments from New York for last week amounted to $626,358 23—making a total of $70,766,42 .86 from January 1st to date, against $56,319,300.11, corresponding period last year. The total merchandise imports since January 1st are $345,230,494, a total $505,930,-356 last year, and $215,479,540 to 1870. The total exports of produce since January 1st are $163,703,156, against $159,684,775 last year, and $144,755,206 in 1870.

The Chicago Tribune in referring to the petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $44,000,000 of interest bearing debt with the like amount of legal tenders retired by Ex-Secretary McCulloch says: Aside from the question, practicability of getting the additional greenbacks into circulation, so submit to those who may argue the point, on Monday, wheth r the real object of an increased issue of greenbacks is not simply to make a rise in the price of gold; in other words, to cause a depreciation in the credit of the Government by depressing the value of greenbacks. There is no doubt that an advance in the price of gold would assist the movement of the present crops, as it would inflate prices of grain so that, temporarily they might disguise the present high freights; but it would also soon inflate the price of everything else, so that the farmer would have no larger margin left between what he gets for his produce and what he pays for his clothing, provisions and other necessaries of life. If there was any such demand for more currency, as many people seem to think, it would be created by the movement of the products. These would carry with them an available credit in banks, that would at once be turned into currency, in the form of checks and bills of exchange.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	113¾
Bonds—1881 (coupon)	115
" 1881 (coupon)	116¾
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	113½
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115
" 1868	115
" 10-40s	108¾
" 7-30s	108¾
" Currency	112

or writing, and therefore the more frequently quoted. Again the newspaper quotations are carefully not

95¾

50¾

Harlem.....112¼
Michigan Southern.....91¾
Rock Island.....110¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....46¾
Union Pacific.....39¾
Western Union Telegraph.....80
Adams Express.....94¾
American Express.....71
Pacific Mail.....106¾

Messrs. Hillibough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central.....84¾
Reading R. R.....57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey.....126
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.....34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.....59
Philadelphia & Erie.....26
Lehigh Navigation.....59¼
Pittsburgh City 6's.....74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's.....bid 92
Central Transportation.....46¾

NEW YORK, October 22, 1872.

Money, after loaning high as 7 gold and 1 32 per diem, closed after bank hours at 4@5. Sterling dull: 108¾ for long and 110¾ for sight. Gold continues strong under activity in money, and the feeling is that the more greenbacks the Government issues the higher will gold go, and the higher be the rate of interest, as stocks have advanced eighty millions in Wall street since the Secretary claimed the right to issue $44,000,000. The price was strong all day between 113 and 113¾. Loans 1-32 to ⅜ per cent per day. Clearings $96,000,000. Treasury disbursements $492,000. Governments firm and ¼ higher in sympathy with gold. State bonds dull. The stock market has been feverish all day, as the cliques in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph seem to have bought more stock than they can carry, and there is a feeling that there must be disaster in these two stocks, which may cause a panic in the whole market. The activity and buoyancy of a few days past has given way to depression and lower prices, the decline of the day being from ½ to 3 per cent. Pacific Mail fell from 103¾ to 100¾, Western Union from 81¾ to 78¾, Northwestern common from 76 to 74½, New York Central from 96½ to 95¾, Erie from 48¾ to 46, and the others proportionately. The weakness of the market was most prominent late in the day, when the lowest figures were made. It is believed the Bank of England will advance the minimum rate of interest to 7 per cent on Thursday. It is reported that gold is being locked up by some leading banks.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, 81, coupons 116½; 5-20s, 1862, 115¾; do. '64, 115¾; do. '65, 116@116¼; do. 65, new 114¾@114¾; do. '67, 114¾@115; do. 68 coupons 114¾@115; 10-40s, do. 108¾; currency 6s, 113¾@113¾; new 5 per cents, 112.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 74; do. new 74¾; South Carolina, July 26½; South Carolina, April 28; Missouri, 6s, 92¾; Union Pacific, 1 g. 77; Union Pacific, inc. 80¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quick-liver, 47; Adams Express, 94¾; Fargo Express, 86¾; American Express, 71; United States Express, 78; Pacific Mail, 106¾; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 46¾; Harlem, 112½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Union Pacific, 39¾; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern and Chicago, 74¾; do. preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 76¾; Toledo and Wabash, 71½; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Chicago and Alton, 110¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 46.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

APPLES.—Notwithstanding the receipts continue light and the supply in the hands of commission men is small, the market is very dull, and prices are barely maintained; $1@1.45 for common to prime and $1.75@2 for choice. The adjoining country has the present supplies the market, and hence there is no call on commission houses.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is no falling off in the receipts, and no increase in the demand; hence prices are weak though unchanged; 45@5c cents per gallon.

BUTTER.—Continues exceedingly dull and the supply is unusually large, prime to choice roll is offering freely at 23@25, and very dull. Solid packed is also flat and may be quoted nominally at 18@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—In light supply easy at; may be quoted at 5@5½c per lb.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Nominally unchanged; 4@7c according to quality.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; stearine, 15; Star, 20.

22½@23 cts.—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50. Allen Island and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CARBON OIL.—Is firmer in sympathy with crude and we now quote standard brands at 23c in round lots and 1@2 additional in a small way.

CHEESE.—Prime Goshen, 16@16½; not much inquiry for the lower grades; Sweitzer, 16@16½.

CHESTNUTS.—The arrivals have commenced to fall off and prices are firmer; we now quote at $3.50@4 per bushel. Walnuts, 60@70c. Hickory nuts, $1.25@1.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $16@12.

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONSUMPTIVE TRADE.—$8 per case.

EGGS.—The market may be quoted steady at 28 cts, and while the supply is small, it seems to be pretty equal to the demand.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a regular jobbing way at $7.50@8 for spring—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.25@8.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 8@10 cts.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand—mostly from country mills—for Wheat, and, with a limited supply, prices are well sustained; $1.65@1.70 for prime to choice red, and $1.70@1.80 for white. There is a wide range in Oats, though the may be attributed in part to the fact that there is a great difference in quality, we are reported sales all the way from 33 to 47 cts—2 cars of mixed, sold to arrive, at 33. Shelled Corn is held a shade easier—we hear of offers to sell, for in store or, at 59@60; however, the arrivals continue light and there is no increase in stocks. Rye is quiet and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 78@83 cts. There is considerable inquiry for prime Barley, but common is dull; sales of the former at 90@95, and the latter at 80@85.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—The low stock of prime Rio Coffee in the importer's hands and the increased demand from jobbers, caused quite an excitement yesterday and to day in the eastern markets, putting up prices ¼ to ½ cent per lb. The lower grades remain about as they were, except in medium qualities which are firmer, and perhaps will be quoted higher to-morrow. The tendency is upward. Java firm. Sugars.—Raw Sugars have advanced a full ¼ cent in the last few days, with a firm feeling all around. Refined in sympathy must follow. We look for ⅛ to ¼ cent advance on standard refined goods. Syrups firm. Rice easy.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13½; Crushed, 13¾@14; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¼; 11¾; Chesapeake Ex. C, 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8½.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18.

HAY.—The arrivals of baled have been unusually large during the past two days, and while the market is easier, prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at $27@28, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3@3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Prime Peach blows, 70 cts. per bushel Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl. for common to fair and $4.50 for prime Jersey double headers.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 8¼; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12¾; Clear Sides, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c; Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

WOOL.—The Wool market is firm, remains quiet with but little doing. It was hoped that after the October election business matters would become so settled that manufacturers would be sending out orders to purchase the clip, but owing to the continued fluctuations in the money market and the low price of Woolens, manufacturers seem determined to purchase only from hand to mouth, and assert that prices must decline still further before the clip can be marketed. We hear of some dealers willing to make purchases in the country at 60 cents for choice selected clips, but find the growers unwilling to sell freely at this price, still hoping for better prices, as they have been doing all season only to find each month succeeded by still lower prices. We hear also by many dealers that the condition of the present clip is much inferior to other seasons, being badly washed and quite greasy. This will necessarily make buyers cautious in getting full deductions on all badly washed and unmerchantable Wools. Advices from eastern markets show no improvement and prices low, so low that no margin of profit can be made in buying Wools in the country at 50 cents and selling in Eastern markets at present selling prices. We quote prices nominal as follows:

Fair Fleece	47@50 cts per lb.
Choice Clip	50 " "
Unwashed	30@32 " "

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	5	J. Woods & Co	2
Pitts. Bolt Co	2	H. Phillips & Son	1
Nimick & Co	2	Shoenberger B & Co	8
Brown & Co	1	John Marshall	3
Lewis O & P	5		
Total			29

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Pgh F'ge & Iron Co.	1	Nimick & Co	6
Atlas Works	3	Paul Jones & Co	2
Meredith T & Co	1	Wharton & Bro	2
Everson G. & Co	3	Zug & Co	1
J. W. Porter	1		
Total			20

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	2	J. Reamer	7
Total			9

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Grafi B & Co	1	J. Painter & Son	1
Harbaugh M & Co	3	Wm. Clark & Co	2
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co	5

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; middling 19c. Flour dull and lower; $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm; fair demand; red $1.52@1.57; white $1.68@1.70. Corn dull and unchanged; 40@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 69@70c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries very firm; not quotably higher. Eggs: demand good at full prices; 23c. Mess pork nominal; $14.25. Bulk meats quiet and nominal for shoulders; 5¼@6c; sides nominal; none offered. Bacon firm and in fair demand for shoulders; sales at 6¼@6¾c; dull and lower for clear rib; sales at 10¾c, held at 11c; jobbing sales: clear 11¾c. Hams: sugar cured steady; 17¼@19c for summer and winter. Hogs quiet and weak; $4.20@4.35. Whisky demand good at full prices; 88c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

The crude market continues firm and somewhat excited, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced. Opened at $4.25@4.27, and closed at $4.30, which is equal to about 11¾ cts. per gallon here. Refined is also strong, with considerable inquiry both from the east and west, and the offerings seem to be light, quoted from 26 delivered in Philadelphia and 23 free on cars here—an advance of ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per gallon within the past two or three days.

Oil Barrels also firm and higher; sales of city at $2.10 and country are now held at $2.05.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 105 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 609 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W. 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 573 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 186 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 208 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., New York.

Citizens Ref Co. 50 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.

J. Spear & Co 52 bbls to J. R McKee, New York.

Warden & Oxrand 323 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 450 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 655 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Vesta Oil Works 750 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 50 bbls to Carson & Cullen, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 520 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co. 237 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....5138

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Howard's O W, acct. T. F. Miller			462
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell			308
Citizens O W, acct. C. A. W.			462
Vesta O W, acct. T. Hacket			224
American O W acct, Duncan & Y			314
Nonparell O W, acct. J. Bushnell			148
Riverside O W, acct. Crawford			80
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King			234
Total			2247

Philadelphia Iron Market.

There is no change to note in the condition of the Pig Iron Market, and the week, all grades being dull of sale, with, however, a fair inquiry; which maintains sellers' views. There is generally at this time of the year an active movement in Pig, caused by consumers laying in the winter's supply before navigation closes, but the high prices this year, and the general belief with buyers that prices will decline, make the purchase sufficient only to cover immediate wants. Old rails are in somewhat better demand, with but few offerings on the spot. Wrought scrap is dull. Manufactured Iron remains unchanged.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

A'can No. 1, Foundry Pig, at furnace,	$52@54	
" No. 2, " "	50@51	
" No. 3, Forge Pig "	45@46	
" No. 4, White and Mottled "	38@40	
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots, for shipment)	54@55	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 22.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 91⅝@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 91; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87⅝; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 17¾. Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil 35s. Turpentine 41s.

PARIS, October 22.—Rentes 52f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales on speculation and for export 3,000 bales; uplands, October, 9¾d; November 9¾d; December 9 7-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower. California white wheat 11@12s; Chili 12s 6d; red spring 11s 4d@12s 3d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 29s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 17,800 quarters, American 2,500; corn receipts 12,500 quarters, American 2,500.

ANTWERP, October 22.—Petroleum: refined 55f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 22.—There was a fair distribution of general goods to-day, with considerable activity in brown cottons, Canton flannels, prints, tickings and seasonable fabrics. Wool flannels and blankets are also doing well in jobbers' hands. The inquiry for cotton fabrics was strong and regular, with no change in prices. The Daily Bulletin says foreign goods are fairly active and steady, with an improved tendency in desirable dress fabrics, black silks and mohair lustres.

WATERTOWN, October 22.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,165; there was a very fair inquiry for medium grades and prime stock sells without any difficulty; sales of choice at $7@7.50; extra to $8.50@9; first quality $7@9.00; second 5@6.75; third $4@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 8,259; last week's prices not sustained; receipts 2,000, larger than last week's sales. Wool sheep 6@7¾c per lb; sheared sheep 5@7c.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Cotton quiet and easier, middling upland 19¾c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and State $5.90@6.40; white wheat extra $8.60@9.35; extra Ohio $7.60@9.55; St. Louis $7.40@11. Whisky active, firmer: 92¼@93c. Wheat: moderate enquiry, lower. No. 3 spring Chicago and Milwaukee $1.45@1.47; No. 2 do $1.52@1.54; winter red western $1.66. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in brisk demand, steamer western mixed 62@63½c; sail do 64@64¼c; yellow western 63¼@65½c. Oats heavy, limit of demand; new white 48@51c; new mixed western mixed 44@46c; old 47@48½c. Eggs firm; western 29@30c. Coffee firm; Rio 16¼@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm; crude 13¾c; refined 26½c. Turpentine dull at 63¼c. Pork lower; mess $15.40; prime mess $14; mess October $14@15.40. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles active and firm; long and short clear spot 9c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 83¼@8¾c; kettle 9c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 22.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 16 cars reported to arrive, 918, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,445, or 85 cars, against 235 last week; there is a fair in yard to operate on; two buyers were in attendance; the only sales were 18 Ohio steers, 1,139 lbs $5.65; 54 Ohio steers averaging 1,340 at $6.60. Freights have been advanced on all kinds of live stock to 40c from Buffalo to Albany, and 60c to New York. The market has not fairly opened, sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,600, making the total supply for the week 5,400, against 8,400 last week; market 10@ 25c opened. Hogs: receipts to-day 10,500, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,000, against 19,700 last week; market slow but prices strong at $4.60@4.75; extra fine lots commanded a shade higher figures; about 6,000 sold yesterday at about quotations; sales to-day: 587 Michigan hogs, 203@255 lbs, $4.60@4.75; 470 Ohio hogs, averaging 220 lbs, $4.75.

CHICAGO, October 22.—Flour inactive, good to choice new extra, $5.75@6.50; good to choice new Minnesotas, $6.25@7.25. Wheat steady at $1.07¾ seller October; $1.07¼@1.07⅝ seller November. Corn firm at 29¾c seller October; 31¼c seller November; rejected, 28@28½c. Oats steady; moderate demand; 21@21¼c cash; 21¼@21⅝c seller Nov.; 23½c seller Dec.; rejected, 19c. Rye quiet. No 2 58@59½c; 56c bid for seller November. Barley steady at 61¼@62c; No. 3 47c; rejected 37c. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer and more active; sales $12.62½ for seller January; $12.75 seller March; $15.00 cash. Lard steady; summer nominally at 7¾c; seller winter sc. 7¾@7¾c for seller December. Green meats quiet and firm; hams 8¼@8¾c; present delivery held at 8¾c, seller November; salted unchanged; shoulders 6¼@6½c; sides 9½@9¾c. Whisky strong and in good demand; offerings light; sales at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Flour dull; treble extra $7.37½@8.50; family $8@10. Corn advanced; white mixed 68c; white 70c. Bran lower at $1.05. Cotton in good demand and lower; sales 8,300 bales; good ordinary 18¾@19¼c; low middling 19c; middling 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 9,582 bales; exports to Philadelphia 113; stock 82,161.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 white Wabash $1.70; No 2 red winter $1.40¾; No 1 do $1.51; No 2 amber Illinois $1.54. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 49c; new do 37c; white 45½c; no grade 39c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 29c; Michigan 32½.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red winter $1.46 offered. Corn declined 2c; offered 48@46c, without buyers. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 1 32c. Petroleum refined firm; prices, as they have been doing all season only to find each month succeeded by still lower prices. We hear also by many dealers that the condition of the present clip is much inferior to other seasons, being badly washed and quite greasy. This will necessarily make buyers cautious in getting full deductions on all badly washed and unmerchantable Wools. Advices from eastern markets show no improvement and prices low, so low that no margin of profit can be made in buying Wools in the country at 50 cents and selling in Eastern markets at present selling prices. We quote prices nominal as follows:

Fair Fleece	47@50 cts per lb.
Choice Clip	50 " "
Unwashed	30@32 " "

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.18; No. 2 do $1.11¾. Corn steady; in moderate demand; unchanged. Oats dull and declined; 23¾c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1 52½c. Barley dull and declined; fall No. 2 66c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra $6. Wheat quiet and weak; western red $1.65@1.70; No 2 spring $1.55. Rye steady at 80c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 64@64½c. Oats firm; white 46@47c. Whisky 93c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 22.—2 cars lumber, Reed Bros; 15 do do, Jas McBriar; 205 bgs oats, P H Ittle; 1 car lumber, Yoeghly K & Co; 48 bbls cider, Houck McC & Co; 3 bbls grease, C Hasley; 52 sks feed, 48 do flour, Spear & G; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car staves, Chas Albricht; 1 do do, P Rupport; 4 do do, H Corbier; 3 do do, C A Wormcastle; 2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car s pipe, C G McMillin; 2 cars cabbage, Heinz & N; 1 car shingles, W Anshutz & Co; 2 do lumber, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Barker & Co; 20 bbls onions, C H Moriege; 23 sks flax seed, M B Suydam; lot furniture, Hunteman & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co., Oct. 22.—1 car lumber, T P Henderson, 400 bxs g cord, Reymer Bros; 112 bbl onions, Bell & Co; 2 cars sundries, Graff B & Co; 1 car lumber, S Pitts P M Co; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 5 bbls oil, J S Ramsey; 50 bbls peas, 28 crocks a butter, 25 pkgs eggs a d butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car potatoes, Aiken W & P; 1 car potatoes, Woodworth & D; 40 sks, 25 bbls flour, Lubbe Bro; 10 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 10 kegs a butter, A Barnett; 2 cars oil bbls, B D Moore; 2 cars oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 35 bgs s corn, McBane & A; 117 sks c corn, P Duff & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R., Oct. 22.—56 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 33 do do, Armstong D & Co; 21 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do stone, Harrison & B; 1 car steel, Mullen & M; 603 box cheese, Dilworth Bro; 203 do do, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car lumber, F M Co; 454 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 15 sks s nuts, Voigt M & Co; 19 sks s nuts, Seibert; 17 do do, S B Copeland; 25 do do, D W Weish; 26 do do, J A Dougherty; 1 car wooden ware, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 bbls s nuts, Haworth & D; 1 car lime, T P Henderson.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 22.—410 sks flour, owner; 1 car oats, Schneibach & H; 180 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 12 do oil, S M Behrons; 10 do flour, 80 sks do, L J Blanchard; 10 bbls c berries, E Moye & Co; 24 do tobacco, 10c; half bbls wines, J McCullough; 25 bxs cheese; 25 bbls h wines, J McCullough; 25 bxs cheese; 5 bbls beans, J A Graff & Co; 54 do pickles, Head C & Co; 10 do eggs, Loh & C; 10 bbls spirits, M McCullough; 25 do oil, R Owens; 5 do spirits, M Munhall; 25 do do, F Evert; 10 do do, J G Raible. 100 bbls flour, J S Dilworth; 3car barley, Young & B; 50 bbls flour W Welsh & Co; 50 do do, W H Nanfker & Co; 120 pkgs lard, Watt L & Co; 125 do do, W B Hays & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do shingles, S & W 4 Martin; 1 do staves, J P Wood & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R., Oct. 22.—1 car corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 42 bales hay, M F Horton & Co; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 100 bbls flour, Wm L & Co, 100 do do, S Lindsay & Co; 100 do do, D W Jenkins & Bro; lot furniture, W H Lemon; 6 do do, Lemon & W; 3 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 5 bales tow, G H Daufer & Son; 180 sks corn, Laing & McK; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 56 bales hay, J H Floyd; 100 qbls flour, Seghmer & V; 5 do whisky, A Evert.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with three feet in the channel last evening. Weather, at this writing, 5 P. M., cloudy and close, with every indication of rain. A telegram from Oil City reported 21 inches and falling—weather, at 11. A. M., clear and cool.

The Petrolia, from Wheeling, is the only arrival we have to record from below. The Lee McCormick had not got off at last accounts, but it was expected that she would get out during the night. A half interest in this boat changed hands at the rate of $12,000 for the entire boat, sold by Wm. McCormick to J. M. Phillips.

—An important law suit is now pending before Judge Gresham, of the United States Circuit and District Court, Louisville. About a year and a half ago Captain Jos. Thompson hired a barge to the Green and Barren River Navigation Company for the purpose of having it loaded with railroad iron for the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, somewhere in the neighborhood of Cerulvo. The steamer Bowling Green caused it to be sunk. Afterward the iron was all taken out, and the barge became a total loss. The amount of damages claimed is about $4,500, hence the law suit.

—Saturday's St. Louis Globe says: Captain Barnes, who was murdered in New Orleans on the night of the 17th inst., was one of the oldest and most popular masters on the Mississippi river, and we are satisfied that Capt. Bordean will use all legal means to bring the murderers to justice. We well remember years ago when Barnes was made of the first steamer (Rossalie, Keokuk packet) that Bordean's father controlled.

—The inspectors appointed for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the explosion of the steamer Oceanus in the Mississippi River last winter, and the sinking of the "Grand Belle" in Lake Michigan a few weeks ago, have rendered a verdict to the effect that no one was to blame.

—The steamer Huntsville has been purchased at St. Louis by Bofinger & Pegram, and incorporated as the Huntsville Transportation Company, with a capital stock of $60,000, in shares of $100 each, and the privilege of increasing to $150,000. Directors are D. H. Silver, Thomas W. Shields and W. L. Lewis.

—In the case of Laurent vs. steamer Mollie Ragon, in the United States District Court, judge Bond decided 61, the amount tendered by the respondents, was rendered Thursday. The libelant pays the cost. This was a case in which Captain Throop resisted the payment of an exhorbitant bill for repairs of work done.

—The Cincinnati Commercial says: Will H. H. Whiting, formerly of the steamer 'Morning Star' and late of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, has accepted a position on the Galveston and Houston Railroad, Texas, and will leave for that place next Thursday.

—The river is so low above Prescott that that port may be regarded the head of navigation so far as the large steamers are concerned. Light draught steamers run between Prescott and St. Paul.

—Capt. Page, who commanded the New England in the palmy days of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Line, will leave, this week, on the river some twenty years since, and could not be induced to re-enter.

—The Shamrock, says the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday, is working her way down with Noyes' circus on board. She sent a dispatch from Portsmouth inquiring if there was enough water for her to go over the falls.

—The collision between the Lake Superior and Northerner, which caused the sinking of one of the latter's barges, will result in a loss of nearly $8,000.

—Freight is abundant at St. Louis for all points on the Lower Mississippi, and rates were again advanced Saturday. The Belfast will load independent.

—The United States Marshals will sell the steamer Mattie Roberts at auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of November, at the public landing in Parkersburg.

—The Bernard Coal Company, of Henderson, Ky., has purchased at Louisville, within the last ten days, fourteen barges, for which they paid $21,000, or $1,500 per barge.

—The Gov. Allen and Katy, rival packets on the lower Mississippi, have patched up a compromise.

—The W. F. Curtis, which has been recently on the up

HOME NEWS.

The Petroleum Reports.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following, which explains the great discrepancy between its figures and those given by the *Gazette* in regard to the shipments of crude oil: "By inadvertence we were led to the commission of an egregious error in our monthly oil report published yesterday morning. We doubled the shipments of crude oil by the Green Line from Parker's and East Brady to New York, which during October were 58,989 barrels of 45 gallons each, or 61,743 or 43 gallons each. We very greatly regret the perpetration of this blunder; but having discovered it, we have nothing to do but to make the correction at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Hartranft Club.

The Hartranft club have made arrangements for a grand final re-union and reception, to be held on Friday evening, the 1st of November, at City Hall." A telegram was received last evening, announcing that General Hartranft would be present, and lead in the grand march. The following committee of arrangements has been appointed, from whom tickets can be secured:

Thomas H. Phelps, Norris R. Clowes, Thomas G. Sample, W. J. Spellman, James T. Livingstone, C. A. McClelland, Julius Nonke, J. H. Dickson, J. J. Albeltz, and W. B. Ross.

The floor managers and reception committee have been agreed upon, and are busy completing their arrangements.

A Peculiar Larceny Case.

On Monday officer Miller of Mayor Callow's police, arrested Ann P. Conaor, charged on oath of W. W. Gier with the larceny of a shawl, valued at $45. The prosecutor is a tailor, and does business at the corner of Liberty and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. The larceny was committed some weeks ago, but the shawl was only recovered a few days since. Sarah Woods was suspected of being an accessory, and yesterday was also arrested. The latter girl had come to the house of Mr. Gier ostensibly to do some work for him. Yesterday, a short time after she was arrested, Mr. Gier missed $31,75 which he had in his pocket-book. Suspicion at once rested upon Woods, and upon being searched $22.25 cents of the money were found in her stocking. Both the women are now in the lockup, and will have a hearing this morning.

Shooting Affair.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of Monday, says an enmity has long existed between two store keepers in Steubenville, Mr. McAlpin and Mr. Gibson, arising out of business transactions. McAlpin some time ago caned a young man whom he took to be Gibson, but who proved to be an innocent party to the transaction. The affair was compromised by McAlpin buying the young man a new hat. After that McAlpin caned Gibson, and an arrest of the assailant followed. All was quiet until Saturday night, shortly after seven o'clock, when McAlpin entered Gibson's store for the purpose of having satisfaction. Gibson, when the latter entered the store, carried a light cane with a loaded head. This cane he applied to McAlpin's head, when the latter drew his revolver, and as he retreated, fired two shots. Some gentlemen then interfered and got the pistol from McAlpin in time to prevent further damage, and the officers took him into custody.

SHARPSBURG.

Celebrating the Victory.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The Illuminations, Decorations, Procession and Pyrotechnics.

A GRAND GALA OCCASION.

And now Sharpsburg has had its grand jollification over the recent sweeping Republican victory in our State. It was, however, not only a celebration of the triumph in the State that so thoroughly aroused the Republican element in the goodly borough, but these rejoicings were further spiced by the fact that what had been generally regarded as a Democratic stronghold had been revolutionized and came out in the other side. It's true when the majority of one vote—which was all that was reached—was considered in the abstract the victory did not look so overwhelming, but every Democrat regarded it with a different light for in the view of comparison with other days when he rejoiced over a goodly majority, it was to him a political Sedan, with his party not on the winning side. Under such circumstances, Republicans naturally felt jubilant and a jollification, in which to give vent to their effervescence of joy, was rendered necessary.

The idea was originated a few days after the close of the State canvass, but the weather was not equal to the emergency and the demonstration had to be postponed. These delays, it seems, however, instead of dampening the enthusiasm, only created a greater interest in the jubilee and aroused a stronger determination among the people to make it a grand success.

The arrangements for the demonstration were on the most extensive scale,—possibly surpassing anything of the kind ever previously known in the borough. And then when the people had made their preparations, invitations were extended to their friends, and favorable responses were received from all quarters, insuring a good display.

THE WEATHER

Could not have been more delightful for the display contemplated than it was last evening—and in this respect, happily, the Sharpsburgers have particularly favored. In the earlier hours of the evening a warm southerly breeze sprang up, betokening rain, but fortunately the showers were withheld, and the genial atmosphere was alike agreeable, for those who had the marching to do, and for the thousands of spectators—men, women and children—who lined the sidewalks and clustered around the doorways and windows of the houses along the route. The people of the town were at work early, and for an hour or two were kept busy in putting the finishing touches to their decorations so that before the column moved the decorations were all in order and the illuminations completed.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

The local clubs which were to participate in the procession were on hand promptly, but were kept in waiting for the arrival of the visiting delegations from Allegheny and Pittsburgh. The train bearing these visitors arrived at the depot about eight o'clock, being somewhat behind time, and preparations were at once made for forming the line; ordinarily this ought to be an easily arranged matter, but in this instance there was unpleasantness in reference to the occupancy of the post of honor at the head of the Allegheny division—the Fourth Ward Minute Men claiming the place and the others desiring the clubs to form in the order of wards. While this dispute was going on—being the occasion of a fierce war of words—another little

EXPLOSIVE EPISODE

of a pyrotechnic character, enlivened the scene around the depot. Sky rockets, Roman candles, sky rockets, Roman candles and other material of that kind, was surrounded by one of the companies when one of the men carelessly dropped his torch and the fire ignited the whole mass. The boys got out of the road of this impromptu display, the driver unceremoniously left his seat and fled to the hills, and the horses attached to the carriage, after wounding all the company, turned with placid gaze to see what was all about, and then with a wild snort, started on ahead regardless of consequences. They proceeded about fifty yards and then attempted to mount a board pile about five feet high—which came in their way. They failed in this effort, however, and finally succeeded by one or the other of the colored torch-bearers, who stepped in, regardless of the "shooting stars and things" around him. Fortunately no one was hurt during this scene, but it created a lively excitement for a while.

By this time the dispute, in reference to position had ended, the line was duly formed and the column finall—at the sound of the signal gun—commenced moving over the route in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal—JAMES C. LEWIS,
Chief of Staff—Geo. A. Chalfant,
Aid, Gen.—Andrew C. Williams.

Assisting—R. R. Robinson, M. D., H. F. Dunham, A. M. Bedlick, M. D., Peter Keil, Jr., T. Fitzsimmons, J. C. Fitzsimmons, Chas. Kilgore, Wm. Cheesman, J. C. Hunter, Capt. Dan. Dempsey, John H. Williams, Jr., Capt. Wm. Rhodes, Wm. Robinson, M. D., George Brandy, G. A. Sweet, A. Lewis, Dan Yeager, Wm. Hamilton, Capt. John Lloyd, Ed. T. Saint, James Brown, H. J. Helm, Wm. Cratty, Jr., Jas. Cratty, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Hamilton, Geo. T. Lewis, Wm. Bushing, S. P. Taylor, Wm. Gorman, Evening Chronicle, Samuel Bonney, Henry E. Carnes, Capt. John McClelland, Job McClelland, John M. Boyd, H. Cunningham, Capt. Robert Stewart, Amasa Jones, W. T. Dalzell, John S. Shaler, John Porter, James Wardrop, Capt. Wm. Crawford, Jacob H. Slagle, A. F. Dalzell, R. F. Jones, Frank P. Case, A. McD. Bailey, Alex. Laughlin, T. P. Dravo, Capt. Wm. A. Canaan, Chas. Armstrong, Capt. ——, H. H. Wakefield, John Adams, James F. Hannah, Wm. Lindsay, Jr., Frank Lindsay, Wm. Brown, Gen. Wm. Blakely, Co. S. W. Spencer, Maj. John Spencer, Capt. Jas. Campbell, Capt. R. G. Gray, Sam. T. McClelland, Isaac Stewart, Joseph Walton, Ralph J. Richardson, James Y. Irvin, John W. Taylor, Capt. Wm. Wilson, Col. Joseph S. Brown, James Boyd, E. G. Krehan, W. E. Hartzell, Col. Wm. M. Hacker, Lieut. Col. Thos. Bracken, Lieut. Col. L. Smith, Wm. L. Chalfant, H. B. Lyon, Col. E. C. Negley, Jr., Capt. Wm. Negley, Capt. Tate, Jr., Col. Buchanan, Jas. D. Walter, Capt. W. S. Work, Capt. W. W. Batchelor, Wm. Wilson, D. C. Ripley.

The City Brass Band preceded the Chief Marshal and his staff.

Next in order came the

FIRST DIVISION.

GEN. J. B. SWEITZER, Commander.
Chief of Staff—Addison Arthurs, M. D.
A. A. Gen.—Capt. B. Galliuath.

Aid.—Sheriff Jones, Capt. Lewis Browne, D. Co., Capt. Samuel Kilgore, Capt. Wm. Bell, Lieut. John Sieferth, James A. Chambers, Capt. Jno. Sedg. Capt. T. Duncan McClain, Alex. E. Brashear, Capt. David A. Jones, Charles H. Armstrong, Maj. M. Hamerschlag, Jr., John T. Hamilton, Wm. Dennison, John Caldwell, Geo. F. Pearson, Chas. Miller, Wm. Hoosck, Geo. Peter, Geo. Ross, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Samuel Mull, H. Campbell, Wm. Viking, Capt. Louis Hager, Gen. John McLaughlin, Capt. Ed. W. Gumbert, Capt. Wm. Hamilton, Capt. Jno. Brown, E. Bailey Williams, R. F. Weyman, Capt. Jno. Mull, Jr., Isaac Mull, Capt. Wm. Mull, Capt. Shafer, Frank Ardary, Capt. Wm. F. Aul, Curtis S. Hastings, Capt. Wm. Cunningham, Capt. Jno. Young, Jr., R. McKee, Henry Osty, Dr. Wm. R. Marquis, were all brilliant. C. H. Spring, Esq., made a very handsome and elaborate display—both at the mill and at his residence—the latter being so covered with lanterns and flags, and evergreens as to be almost invisible, while the grounds around were illuminated with lanterns hung in the trees. Mr. Chessman erected a pretty triumphal arch in front of his residence on Bridge street, which was illuminated with lanterns and under which the column passed. Mr. George Chalfant made a fine display both in the decorations and in the fire works.

Among those we noticed in Sharpsburg were those of Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, Dr. Robinson's store, Henry Meyers, Peter Keils, Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.'s Mills, office and tenement houses, were all decorated. Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank building, Crozier's store, Burgess Gibson made a fine display both at his store and house with wreaths, lanterns, flags, and portraits of Grant and Wilson; J. W. Hubbard's store also made a fine appearance; Read & Heaty, grocery, trees in front lit up; H. F. Dunham's was very fine; J. C. Lewis, W. W. Lewis, residences and grounds surrounding—lanterns in the trees, very brilliant; headquarters of the Sharpsburg club; Mr. Sample's, Geo. W. Hahn, house and portico covered with wreaths, lanterns, portraits and flags; John and James Saint's residences, very brilliant; W. W. Lewis, also came in for general praise.

On the hill above town the principal decorations were those of Wm. Moye, Judge Collier, Robert Coyle, Rev. E. A. Bindley, Mr. William Caney, Henry and Robert Camp.

It would be impossible, however, to enumerate all, as there was hardly a house along the whole route that was not illuminated, while flags fluttered everywhere, and in all parts of the town the display was elaborate; and it would have been hard to decide which was deserving of the highest praise—the taste displayed, or the illumination.

But few of the men left the ranks until the whole route was gone over. The display along the line, especially,

THE ROUTE

The column moved over the prescribed route as follows: Up Main street to Nobles, countermarch down Main street to Maple street, along Maple to Middle, down Middle to Bridge, along Bridge to Main, down Main to Stephens, along Stephens to Middle, up Middle to Bridge, along Bridge to North Canal, down North Canal to Main, along Main to "Etna," up Bridge street in Etna to Main avenue, along Main avenue to fork of road, countermarch down Main avenue to Pine street, countermarch up Main avenue to Freeport road, down Freeport to Suspension street, passed into Suspension bridge and was dismissed.

It is hardly necessary to speak in detail of the crowds along the side walks, or of the enthusiasm with which they greeted "the boys;" that may be inferred from what has been previously recorded, and it sufficeth on that point to say that the manifestations everywhere along the line, evidenced that those who could not participate in the marching were none the less in genuine, hearty and enthusiastic sympathy with the spirit of the occasion.

THE PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAY

was exceedingly brilliant. As nearly every house was illuminated so from the majority of the houses the fire works blazed. Particularly was this the case, on that part of Main street, below the railroad and that above, leading from Bridge ess Gibson's store. We have never witnessed a more varied or a finer display in every respect, —every house seeming to be a miniature pyrotechnical magazine. The same was the case in Etna, along Main street, where a constant succession of fire works, added to the brilliancy of the other illuminations

RETURNING HOME.

The procession passed over the route and concluded its labors shortly before midnight when the visiting delegations returned home in their special cars, arriving early the next morning, leaving the Sharpsburg and Etna people—who were jubilant over their victory—jubilant again over the great success which had attended their efforts toward the jollification, and had made it the grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in the vicinity.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

"SUNSTOKE" Gillespie was yesterday committed to the Work House for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore.

Eleven cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Callow. August Dolman and John Rinehart were sent to the Work House for thirty days each.

LOUISA SCHWARTZWELDER was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman O'Donnell, to answer the charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Daniel Smiley.

MCCLINTOCK, who was arrested for attempting to cut a woman's throat on a place on Eighth street, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday and was discharged.

OF the forty common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning, eight were sent to the Work House. Among them were John Kelley, thirty days; Sarah Farey, sixty days; Mary O'Donnell, thirty days; and Frank Kemer, twenty days.

BEFORE Alderman O'Donnell Mrs. N. Dunningham made oath charging Mathew Dunningham, her husband, with assault and battery, and knocking her down and threatening to take her life. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

ANDREW Grimes came before Alderman O'Donnell and charged Joseph Powers with assault and battery. He alleges that he boarded with the defendant in Allegheny, and when he went in his room a few days ago, Capt. his friend, Powers assaulted him. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

MIKE DONOVAN made information before Justice Hetzel, of Birmingham, charging a man named Murray with larceny as bailee. The deponent avers that he sold the defendant a watch for $27 and only received $25, Murray retaining to pay the balance. A warrant was issued.

THE sneak-thieves who prowl about halls and steal overcoats, have commenced their winter operations. Some time between yesterday afternoon from the hall of Kneor's boarding house, First avenue and Market street. It was the property of a border at the place, and no clue has been attained as to who the thief is.

WM. FAGAN was held to bail yesterday morning for assault and battery upon Wm. Sheargold, of South Pittsburgh. Sheargold is an old man about seventy-three years of age, and swears before Justice Barker that Faust knocked him down and otherwise abused him. It is admitted that both parties were drunk, and that the disturbance took place in a drinking saloon.

ON Monday night a row occurred at a ball on Madison avenue, Allegheny. The police arrested Ernest Rouff, Henry Myers, Henry Kusnigre, William Eils, Fred Bassman and William Bassman. The parties had a hearing before Mayor Callow yesterday morning, each one was severally fined ten dollars and costs, the aggregate in each case being thirteen dollars. The fines were all paid.

YESTERDAY E. Barker made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Valentine Hartman and his wife, Sophia, with the larceny of household goods to the amount of sixty dollars. The accused live in a house belonging to the prosecutor, and he alleges, were in arrears for rent. He took legal steps, and attached their furniture for his debt. He alleges, when the constable went to the house the furniture had all been removed, and was subsequently found in the hands of an auctioneer. The charge against the late tenants is that they had effected the removal. They were arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Statement of Business Transacted for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1872.

The following is a statement of proceedings had in the United States Court, for the western district of Pennsylvania, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872 :

Suits commenced during the year :

Criminal actions	217
Civil actions in personam	56
Civil actions in rem	29
Total	302
Suits decided in favor of the U. S.:	
Criminal actions	83
Civil actions in personam	23
Civil actions in rem	12
Total	118
Suits decided against the U. S.:	
Criminal actions	8
Civil actions in personam	—
Civil actions in rem	8
Total	8
Suits settled or dismissed :	
Criminal, nol pros	7
Criminal, compromised	49
Criminal cases in personam, compromised	12
Total	82
Suits pending July 1, 1872 :	
Criminal	122
Civil in personam	55
Civil in rem	18
Total	195
Judgments recovered:	
Criminal	$ 67,825 00
Civil in personam	71,884 00
Total	$139,708 00
Collections, including compromised cases :	
Criminal	$32,270 00
Civil in personam	53,127 64
Civil in rem	10,170 60
Total	$95,568 24

Mantels.

Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought elsewhere. No city in the country has so large a variety on hand and none sells lower. I will duplicate any bills at New York prices, carriage, &c., added. I have all advantages in their manufacture, viz., steam power to saw, rub and polish, and the only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam power is used to do all the above work. I am now putting together my new machinery for cutting out mouldings on fronts of Mantels—an entirely new machine. Such work has never been done before in any country by machinery. This will enable me to do work still cheaper, faster and better. Marble is and has been used for Mantels from time immemorial. The world has never been able to get a substitute equal to it yet. Slate, iron, wood and stone have all been tried, but are now only used for inferior Mantels. Persons in want of good Mantels, Grates, Fronts and Fenders can get the best and cheapest at the old and reliable works, 319 and 321 Liberty street.

mwf W. W. WALLACE.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold in first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and con pare. H. Bowers, Agent.

D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Protect yourself from the inclemeney of the whether. This is the worst time in the year to clad. Get one of those splendid overcoats which are selling so low at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....Work is being pushed forward rapidly on the Sixth avenue sewer.

....A letter from our own correspondent at Dublin is in type and will appear to-morrow.

....A sewer is being constructed on Forbes street, from Soho to Tuscan street, in the Fourteenth ward.

....The Common Council has been called for Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, to consider the equalization ordinance.

....The M. E. District Conference will not be held this week, as was announced, but will commence its session on next Tuesday, the 29th inst.

....Persons who desire to vote at the Presidential election and who have not yet been registered, should attend to the matter at once. Saturday next will be the last day of the registration.

....There are more new high hats now worn by Republicans in Pittsburgh than can be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that of wagers having been all one sided at the late election.

....John Bingett, residing near Steubenville, was robbed of ten dollars and a check for sixty dollars, on Saturday, while intoxicated. Two young men named George McDonald and Geo. Snyder have been arrested.

....The night schools of the Sixth ward will open on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and continue sixty-five nights. Residents of the ward between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, unable to attend the day schools, are cordially invited to attend.

....It is hoped, for the benefit of suffering humanity, that those youths who wake respectable people at unreasonable hours of the night by boisterous demands for some one to amputate their limb will obtain the desire of their heart in order that others may sleep.

....A farmer named Washington Lefever, living six miles from Meadville, Pa., committed suicide Sunday noon by cutting his throat. He died Monday morning. He made a similar attempt eight years ago, cutting his throat so that he had not been able to speak above a whisper since.

....The Jefferson iron works and nail factory, at Steubenville, stopped work on Saturday last, on account of the scarcity of coal, caused by the miners' strike. It is expected they will resume operations in the course of a week. The stoppage throws hundreds of men out of employment.

....Capt. Reed has returned from his visit to Philadelphia and resumed the duties of his position yesterday. Capt. Palmer has attended to the duties of Captain of the day-watch, while his place has been filled by Lieut. Mort Harron. Both these officers have performed their duty in a creditable manner.

....Persons desiring to have THE DAILY GAZETTE left regularly at their houses in the city, or at their places of business, can receive it every morning by leaving their names at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, either as weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly subscriber.

....The story of the infant born on the Kan Haodie Express train, which is just two days old, has been brought forward again, and was yesterday published by a morning cotemporary as late local. The next time the story comes around again the twins will be likely to be able to read an account of their own birth on Friday last."

....The Pittsburgh Art Association has appointed a committee to go east in order to procure a selection of paintings for the coming winter exhibition. The settlement of accounts shows a handsome profit on last year's exhibition, and the Association deserves much credit for going ahead in adversity in order to bring final prosperity.

....A correspondent from Starke county, Ohio, under date of October 24, sends the following words of warning to cooks and all interested: "The Colorado bugs are found among the white beans, after they are thrashed, and it is said this pest is poisonous; so let this be a warning to cooks, that they pick the beans over carefully and wash them in hot water before boiling. B."

....The Titusville *Courier* says: We have received information of a sad accident that occurred Friday forenoon at Union, where a man by the name of Mallison lost his life. He was attempting to cross the railroad track, when he was struck by an advancing engine, knocked down and run over. His legs were crushed and severed from his body. The unfortunate man was taken into the depot, where he received all attention possible, but he died to death in a few moments.

....The Oil City *Derrick* says the laborers engaged in digging a trench through the street, now for the water mains, became very much excited Monday afternoon over the discovery of a coffin containing human remains. There was much speculation as to the origin of them, and some time before one hint of foul play was thrown out, but it was finally found that the remains were those of a man who was drowned some years since, and buried there before the street was opened out. The coffin and its contents were taken up and interred elsewhere.

....A freight train coming east on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway did considerable killing on Wood's station, seven miles west of Steubenville, on Friday night last. During the night the three mules and a horse belonging to Mr. Bussey escaped from the field and wandered down the hill to the railroad. They were seen near the station by the watchman, and chased off the track up toward the creek. Soon time during the night, and early Saturday morning, an eastern bound train met the animals, and after a chase of considerable distance, struck and killed all four.

....Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Paul's Cathedral, delivered an impressive panegyric on the moral and mental worth of the late Bishop O'Connor, in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The funeral of the beloved prelate will take place in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, when Bishop Dominec, of this city, will officiate as Master of Ceremonies. A very grand high mass will be celebrated. Many citizens of Pittsburgh will attend the last solemn obsequies over the remains of the great dead man, whose doing words formed a missive of love to the Catholics, the priests, sisters and laity of St. Paul's Diocese.

....On Monday evening some person, evidently bent on mischief, unfastened the brakes of a freight train which was standing on a siding, in Ormsby, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. The train broke away and backed down the grade, and collided with some freight cars. Three cars jumped the track, and fell upon the roof of a house below, damaging it considerably. A number of the neighborhood made narrow escapes from the falling timbers of the wrecked cars. The authorities are after the guilty parties, who are supposed to be mischievous boys, and it is hoped they may be apprehended and punished.

PERSONAL.

***Col. Joseph E. Browne has been unanimously elected General of the Second Brigade of Militia here. Gen. Browne will make an efficient officer.

***The friends of Mr. William Holmes, whose life was in jeopardy from a terrible carbuncle, will be glad to learn that the crisis of the disease is past, and his rapid recovery is now confidently looked for.

***Rev. W. E. McLaren, the late pastor of Trinity Church, Cleveland, held services in that church for the first time on Sunday morning. Mr. McLaren was but recently pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Washington avenue, Detroit. He formerly resided in Pittsburgh, and was connected with the press here.

To Insurers.

If solid merit has any weight with insurers, then the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Allegheny, one of our leading home institutions, is deserving of large patronage. This Company is organized to do especially a Fire Insurance business, and is managed on the principle of doing that upon the most solid basis. Hence, no "kiting" risks are taken,—none but legitimate risks are accepted, and the solvency of the Company is insured. The Company has ample capital also, while to make insurance doubly sure, it is backed by stockholders in the wealthiest and safest financial circles. We regard the Teutonia as a *sound* Company in every respect, and advise insurers to call on Mr. Henry Eggers, the Secretary, No. 206 Ohio street, and take out their insurance.

***What mean those vast throngs of ladies moving along Market street," said a stranger to an old resident.

Why that means that a new stock of goods have just been opened at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, 176 Market street, and the ladies are hurrying there to supply themselves. That's always the rule with Rosenbaum and Fleishman whenever their fresh arrivals; the ladies flock there like bees to a clover field in summer time.

The Best Place,

Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are now turning out some very fine work in the carriage line. They have several new styles on hand, and will continue to introduce others as fast as they can get them up. The firm employs only skillful workmen, and use the very best material that can be got, so that if a customer is in need of anything in the leading first class, and it only needs the examination of any one wishing to purchase a carriage of any kind, either at their Depository, on Penn avenue, or at their extensive shops on Arch street, Allegheny, to be convinced that they can get just as good and well finished vehicles from them as could be wished for. They also deal in Eastern made work, so as to accommodate any one who might prefer that kind of work to our home made article. Those who extend this firm their patronage cannot fail to be pleased either with the work or prices.

Overcoats.

Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats

At the old established house of Thomas Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street. This firm are making a specialty of this branch of merchant tailoring just now, and are prepared to furnish overcoats of any kind of cloth, at the very lowest rates.

The great success in business attained by our popular boot and shoe dealers, Martin & Stamm, 108 Federal street, Allegheny City, is the result of strict personal attention to business the care bestowed in the selection and manufacture of goods, and the low prices they sell them at. They also have on hand a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters direct from the best eastern manufacturers to which they would call the attention of the public. They take pleasure in showing their goods and telling their prices.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fau Hamile R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold for first and second purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

A nice, warm, comfortable and stylish business suit may be had for a mere song at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceeding.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH, EXCEPTING JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Roe Roedinger, of Meadville, on motion of Hon. S. N. Pettis, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Fulmer vs. Wood, Venango county, Judgment of *non pros.*

Union Petroleum Company vs. Bolivia Petroleum Company, Venango county. Argued by DeChamp for plaintiff in error, and by Heydrick, contra.

Myers et al. vs. Carson et al., Crawford county. Argued by McCoy and Guthrie for plaintiff in error, and by Church contra.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and after the list of Grand Jurors had been called, Gen. D. B. McCreary, of Erie, was designated as foreman.

A. M. Todd, of Washington, on motion of D. T. Watson, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

An order was issued for a special term of court to commence on the third Monday of February next.

The case of B. Rafferty, guardian of H. M. Rafferty, late Harriet M. Oliver, vs. Jas. Linn is still on trial.

The Grand Jury found true bills against C. W. Slater, of Mt. Pleasant, and Walter and Monroe Morrison, for retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

A judgment was rendered against T. A. Rowley, H. A. Weaver and D. Fitzsimmons, sureties, for twenty thousand dollars, to be released upon the payment of one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-three cents, with interest from date.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Mary Altmeyer, Henry Goldstone, Thomas Chambers, Wm. Dearson, John Davis, Peter Spellman, Mary Cook, all of Mifflin township, plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor in violation of the act of May 13th, 1871. The Court sentenced each defendant to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

The Braddock borough "rail-ricing" case, in which Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Louis Schwemsburger, James Strattben and Robert Holden were defendants, and Daniel Flavey, prosecutor, which was commenced on Monday, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

James McAllister, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. A *nolle pros* was allowed on two other indictments upon payment of costs by defendant.

John McBride entered a plea of *nolle conten. dere* to an indictment charging him with entering the store of W. E. Lowe, with intent to commit a felony. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Emery, indicted for the larceny of three pairs of boots, the property of Wm. Fagan. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Adam Klingman was placed on trial for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a cow stable in Allegheny. The defence appear to be making out a strong case. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Nauts,
Kohr, McCarthy, John Grant,
Patrick Kenny, Jr., Frank Byrne,
Henry Smith, Harry Wilkinson,
H. DeBoer, Jacob Hoffman,
David Flanders, T. H. Hamburg,
Isabella Wilhelm, Henry Toll,
H. Tempter, Jacob Huber,
J. W. Pratt, Mary Graham,
Wm. Campbell, (2) Peter Gumbert, et al.,
Nicholas Downey, Margaret Cox,
L. Sparman, et al., Frank Gilmore,
Peter Curtin, Mary Mullen,
Elizabeth Tobin, (2) Daniel Cavenor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The Peoples' Turnpike or Plank Road Co. vs. James Y. Sanderson was taken up before Judge Sterrett.

This was an action of assumpsit to recover the amount of four shares, which defendant subscribed to the Company, plaintiff. Jury withdrawn and judgment confessed.

Before Judge Stowe, the case of Olivie McNaughton, formerly Chambers, vs. Henry B. Iseage. The jury found for plaintiff and against defendant, with six cents damages and costs, for the undivided sixth part of the property described in plaintiff's writ.

The next case taken up was that of John England et ux vs. Conrad Holland. This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained from an assault made by defendant, she having, as is alleged, been run over and having suffered other injuries. The jury found for plaintiff for two hundred and fifty dollars.

A motion was made by the plaintiff to take off the non suit in the case of M'Clelland for use vs. Thomas Mellon.

Trial List for To-Day.

137. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sigmond.
138. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sanderson.
139. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Portman.
140. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Portman.
188. Arthurs Trustee vs. Kramer & Sons.
197. M'Hugh vs. Richard.
208. Good vs. Baum.
12. Jones vs. Wood & Co.
13. Burns vs. O'Neal.
15. Galbraith, use, vs. Bell *et. al.*
17. Ada ms, Bouff & Co. vs. National Bank of Commerce.
27. Fenton vs. Reed.
28. M'Lain vs. Caldwell.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The attention of this Court was occupied with the case of Thompson vs. Lyon previously reported. The charge of the Court was delivered to the jury, built up to a late hour no verdict had been rendered.

The Trial List for To-day.

70. Margaret M. Fulton vs. Lemon.
74. Williams vs. Miller.
76. Robinson Ex. vs. Ogden.
77. A hen Ex. vs. McKinley.
86. Roberts vs. Roberts, Martin & Co.
91. The Weber Furniture Co. vs. Nations Bank for Savings.
92. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. Pittsburgh.
95. Weaver for use vs. McNall, et. al.
94. Holland vs. Moore, et. al.
96. McFenon & Bro. vs. Householder.

Examine Stock and Prices.

One of the very largest and most attractive stocks of fall and winter dry good that has ever been inspected by this community if now to be seen at the wholesale and retail store of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., No. 59 Market street. New arrivals of goods of the latest fashions are being received daily, and the imported fabrics purchased in the Eastern and European markets, are being constantly received and are extremely choice and elegant. In fine dress goods, shawls, neck and shoulder scarfs, country flannels, blankets and housekeeping goods, the house has an immense stock. Wholesale buyers are afforded the "bottom" figures of the heaviest Eastern houses, while retail customers can secure the genuine bargains to be had at all sales and examine the stock and prices at this popular house.

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DIED.

DILL—On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, WM. F. DILL, aged 3 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 145 Sedgwick street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Cumberland (Md.) papers please copy.]

SMITH—On Monday, October 21, at 10½ o'clock P. M., EMMA A. SMITH.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 9 Pride st., Pittsburgh, WEDNESDAY, October 23d, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices. Also, Agents for the celebrated Hearses and Carriages furnished. m28

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